

American Monthly Magazine

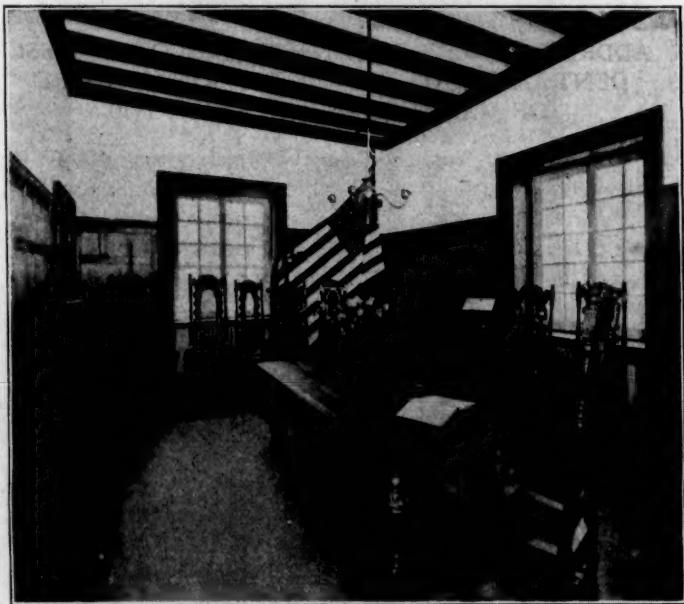
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ADDRESS OF MRS. MATTHEW T. SCOTT, PRESIDENT GENERAL, TO THE NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT, APRIL 16, 1910

Ladies of the National Board of Management: Honor to whom honor is due, we owe it to our splendid Supervision Committee, under the skillful and courteous leadership of its able Chairman, that we are to-day safely and comfortably housed in our beautiful dwelling place, our temple and our home.

Unless you had witnessed the removal of these offices—the great vans of furniture and cases and boxes with all the varied paraphernalia of our vast office belongings,—you can never understand all this removal meant to these women, of responsibility and hard and patient toil. And no skill on their part would have availed, except for the courage and loyal co-operation of the entire clerical force, and, of our faithful curator during these busy days. No complaints of discomfort or inconvenience, but a courageous facing of the difficulties incident to the situation, and a steady settling down to the work on hand, making light of annoyances with cheerful acquiescence, under circumstances trying enough to the soul of orderly well regulated womankind. I cannot begin to tell you of the fine unselfish traits this ordeal developed and made manifest. All seemed inspired by the resolve to make the best of a nerve racking situation, and determined to help smooth out inevitable wrinkles. That our resident secretary was not idle goes without saying, to those of you, who know her incomparable and indefatigable work. If there was any square yard of this building she did not explore, if there was any minutiae of detail she failed to familiarize herself with—for the benefit of states.

chapters, or individuals who sought her advice—it would require a microscope with the lense of a north-pole discoverer to detect it. And so, with a joyous sense of the goal reached, faith turned into sight, and hope changed into fruition—we at last find ourselves, priestesses in a temple, whose votaries worship at a shrine dedicated to God, home and country.



Board Room, Continental Hall.

Among the many interests that to-day claim our attention there is one that just now seems to be paramount—relating to the distance of our building from the street car tracks, and the difficulty of access in bad weather. Thinking over this matter, I felt myself moved to approach the powers that be, as to the possibility of a spur of the car lines down Eighteenth street. I wrote a personal letter to each member of the Committee on the District of Columbia, and to seven other influential members of the House of Representatives,—twenty-six in all.

If you could read the beautiful replies I received from each and all; every gentleman referring me blandly to some other influential gentleman; and all so willing, for every other man to take up so interesting a question—with a final reference by the Chairman, to the District Commissioners. These gentlemen in turn referred me to the Engineer Commissioner, who



Entrance Hall, Continental Hall.

frankly told me, they were all fooling me politely; and he would be honest, and tell me the truth, namely, that none of them wanted to tackle the matter; and then gracefully changing the subject, proceeded to expatiate upon the power that a President General, the president of a bank, or the chief official of every business firm, has, to deal with insubordinates—from an impersonal military point of view—having no connection whatever with getting a spur of the street car tracks down Eighteenth street. I had written also to the Hon. John Bar-

rett, Director of the Bureau of South American Republics and will read you his reply.

Several of the most influential business men of the city assure me that it is only a question of time when this spur must and will be built. I ask your advice now, as to whether or not, to proceed with the effort to have a bill for this purpose passed in Congress—the first indispensable step to be taken—or to wait, and let other people wrestle with Congress and the Traction Companies, we finally getting the benefit, without the struggle we would be compelled to make with these various orders of gentlemen. As usual, we have started the ball rolling, and our good brothers when they get to it, will certainly see it through, as they always do, when their attention is properly called to matters we have carefully thought out for them.

International Bureau of American Republics,
2 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

March 11, 1910.

MY DEAR MADAM :

Referring to your esteemed note of March 7, I want to state that I am in thorough sympathy with your effort to get the street car line extended down Eighteenth Street, and I shall write to the authorities supporting your recommendation. We will have some thirty or forty people on our staff, and I am sure they would appreciate an extension of this kind. It would also provide an access for people in general to Potomac Park, which they do not now have except by a long walk or by riding in an automobile or carriage.

Wishing as the Director of the International Bureau, to always co-operate with the President General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution for the mutual good of these institutions, I remain,

Yours very cordially,

JOHN BARRETT.

MRS. JULIA G. SCOTT,
President General, N. S. D. A. R.
The Arlington,
Washington, D. C.

**ADDRESS OF THOMAS NELSON PAGE AT
NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF
THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION HALL,
APRIL 18, 1910**

Modern civilization is distinguished from all others by its humanity. We are accustomed to plume ourselves on our civilization which we speak of with pride as our Christian Civilization—and we have in mind rather our social advancement with our advanced art and our science. But none of these are new, nor, possibly, advanced as much as they have been in other ages in other countries. Not even our Liberty is a distinguishing mark. For Greece had a higher art and a nobler literature than we have yet attained: Moreover she had a passion for liberty not second to our own. Plato and Aristotle, among others, wrote essays on Government, and drafted model constitutions which have never been surpassed. Rome, who succeeded to her primacy in art and literature, along with an order, which has controlled the movement of the world ever since, produced a system of laws which still form the foundation of the codes of half of Christendom. If we have surpassed her in comfort and in the spread of knowledge, in other lines she has excelled us. Her luxury of living was something that we have never dreamed of rivaling. A province would be sifted for a banquet and a kingdom be looted to furnish a proconsul's palace. In manners we should probably have been esteemed by both the Greeks and the Romans semibarbarians, as we are to-day, by more than one nation of orientals.

In what then does our civilization consist? It has one distinguishing mark, its humanity. The growth of the human idea to embrace all mankind is purely a Christian product. Christ's teaching which was unique, was that all mankind are our brethren. It took a long time for this teaching to make its way. Yet, in time, as slow as a process of nature, it is beginning to make its way—this forgotten and buried teaching. Men are beginning to think, in terms that go outside of themselves, and take in others.

Christ's teaching of neighborhood and brotherhood is begin-

ning to make its way practically. The carrying away of whole populations into captivity and slavery first passed. The sacking of cities followed. Slavery which had served its purpose for a time, eventually perished as it needed to do, finally slain by a woman with her pen, and gradually, however imperceptibly, the principle of kindness and humanity has extended. In this work of extension, women have played possibly the most important part, as they have always played their full part, in all matters that have related to the civilization and advancement of the human race. They have created the atmosphere in which kindness has flourished, and have by their practice and their example, ever led the harsher and sterner sex towards deeds of kindness.

Christianity made its way first among the women, and against the traditions of the time, she ever bore her full part both of peril and labor in its propagation, as she has ever borne her full part in every measure which has led toward the uplift of the race.

Among the means adopted by the growing intelligence of the race is the difference of education, and the recognition of the responsibility to extend education, as one of the distinguishing marks of our civilization. It has not been long since it was deemed by the most enlightened people, that personal responsibility was liquidated by the education of one's own children. The idea of public free education based upon general taxation is so far as I know wholly a new one—except as it was attempted in Sparta to promote war—and is a mark of our advancement. It is an idea which undoubtedly has at times been carried to an extent hardly justified by the results. It is even a question how far the making free of the higher education is for the good of that strange intelligence, the human mind. The principle is undoubtedly a sound one, and by experience so far, goes to justify the offering of opportunity in the primary branches of education to all persons whatsoever. The state is now held most civilized, which offers the best primary education to her population, and that state which still withholds it is deemed to languish in the shadow of semi-barbarism.

Woman, herself, has profited by this extension of knowledge

We have a manifestation of it here this morning. It may also be termed a new and higher emancipation. In this work, a distinguished part—if one which has not been fully recognized at its value, is that which your patriotic societies have achieved. I will not attempt to go into anything like the listing of the good which you have accomplished, though even at a glance one cannot fail to take in the many diverse lines along which your activities have successfully advanced; but I cannot refrain from discussing one at least which stands out pre-eminently on your record, and that is the awakening of the public sense of patriotism existing in our American population.

It is a spirit so vitalizing, that the wanderer from any country on the globe, scarcely puts foot on our soil before he becomes imbued with it, and is an American. America holds no exile. Representatives from every nation, driven from their homes by all sorts of compelling motives, as soon as they touch the soil of America, lose the sense of exile and acquire the sense of citizenship. Yet, at this time I want to speak more definitely of those who are Americans of the old stock; whose forefathers were Americans before the Revolutionary War.

The distinguishing badge of your organization is that you trace back to those who participated in the work of establishing this government on the principles of freedom. A section of the population in whose behalf I appear before you this morning trace their ancestry back to that same time of stress and struggle. I doubt not that if your lines of ancestry could be traced back collaterally you would find that the same blood flows in their veins which it is your own pride to call your own. In the great Appalachian Range stretching from Pennsylvania to where it dies out towards the Gulf of Mexico, is a population almost exclusively American. The census records show, that whereas in other sections of the country, the percentage of foreign born population ranges over 30% even in New England States. In the Southern States the proportion is often less than 1%, that of North Carolina being .2 of a per cent. In the mountain ranges of the Alleghenies and the Blue Ridge, the foreign born percentage is absolutely nil. The population there is believed to be something like 3,000,000, about the total number which existed in the American colonies at the time of

the Revolutionary War. This population is in about the same condition that the same class was in at the Revolution, owing to the curious conditions surrounding them—owing to their geographical position among untraversable mountains and their seclusion from the influence of the outside world, modern progress has touched them so little that it may be said not to have touched them at all. In their virtues and in their vices, in their knowledge and in their point of view, they are substantially that in which their ancestors were in 135 years ago. You shall judge from this fact whether or not there is a responsibility on you who represent the highest enlightenment and the highest achievement of the race to which these people belong, to see that the light under which your advance has been made shall be extended into the shades of those mountain regions.

It has always appeared a strange thing to me that in the extension of philanthropy in the way of getting educational advantages to those who need it, by those who have the means; so little account has been taken of this great and unique section of our people, and in what I have to say I wish to address myself for the moment to those of you, who by descent and sentiment represent those who stood for the Union in the great civil strife in contradistinction to those who stood for constitutional government rather than for the Union. If I should attempt to appeal to your gratitude, I might point to the fact that this population in that great struggle, although located geographically in the South sided very largely with the Union. I might even claim the further fact, that thus siding, they turned the scale in favor of the victorious side. They were not slave holders, and not only so, they were opposed to slavery. No negroes were among them unless it were such runaway slaves as might have escaped to the mountains. Owing to the geographical formation of the country, they traded mainly to the west and northwest by the way of the Ohio River and its great tributaries flowing from the Appalachian Range. But apart from this question of personal interest they sided with the Union sentiment. As has been well said, "the Appalachian Range, with its population standing staunch for the Union, stretched like a great bar across the South and made impossible the reuniting of its divided sections." So

devoted to the Union was the population of the great western third of Virginia that one, whom I, together with some of you, esteemed to be the greatest general of the English speaking race, failed in his first campaign among them. No one can estimate the influence direct or indirect which this select body of Unionists entrenched in their mountain fastnesses across the South, exerted on the results of the war. 200,000 men, the bravest of the brave, in arms was but a portion of what they contributed to the Union forces. Had it not been for them Kentucky would have probably gone out of the Union. Had she by her declaration of secession espoused the Southern side unreservedly, many of that brave body of men from open lands, who sided with the Union would have followed the mandates of their state, as was done in other states. Had it not been for them the third of Virginia, which is now West Virginia, would have been as strong for the South as they were for the North at that crucial time,—the Eastern portion of Tennessee which is almost one-half of the state would have been as strong for the South as they were for the North, and the additional forces from the western part of North Carolina, and South Carolina, and Georgia, and Alabama, thrown in the scale of the South would have contributed to change the final fortune which followed the banner of the North. It has always appeared strange to me that with the scores of millions of dollars poured out from the hands of benevolence for the education of the negro race, so little has been done for this Union in the time of war. It is a race which would have returned many fold the care expended upon them. But it is not on the score of gratitude that I would appeal to you. I would base my appeal on the surer and broader ground of sentiment and sympathy. Some of you may have been among them and have caught glimpses of the shadowed life that is lived in those far off mountain valleys and coves. You may have seen how dumbly they grope and how dumbly they suffer. But it is not too much to say that their faults are the faults of ignorance and the consequences of the want of opportunity and their virtues are the old time virtues of hospitality and generosity. With the light of opportunity shed upon them they blossom and fructify into rich harvests. All they need is opportunity. Andrew

Jackson was one of them, Andrew Johnson another. He learned to write after he had attained majority and rose to be president of the United States. Stonewall Jackson a third, and Abraham Lincoln were both two generations removed from the Blue Ridge mountains of Virginia. They are often spoken of, these people, as "mountain crackers" and "poor whites." While they are poor enough to justify that designation, for their soil is a bitter one, and ignorance has restricted them to the use of the outer surface, while untold riches have sometimes lain at their feet; a better designation would be that of "mountaineer,"—they have the virtues and vices of mountaineers the world over. *Montani semper liberi.*

Their hospitality is as noted as the ancient Bedouin of the desert. Living huddled together in the single room of the log-cabin, they offer shelter to the stranger as long as there is a spot in which he can stow himself within their walls. So long as they have a mouthful they share it with whomever may halloo at their door. Some of you have read the charming accounts of them in the stories and novels of Mr. John Fox, Jr., and of Miss Murface, and will recall Mr. Fox's story of the mountaineer to his guest.

"Stranger take a 'tater, take two or three of them: well, take damn nigh all of them."

As the outside world has been walled off by the mountain barrier from the population inhabiting these fastnesses, they have been walled by the same barrier from the advantages of modern progress. The government which they served so efficiently in time of war is known to them now only through its revenue agents who wage a warfare against them to prevent their engaging in illicit distilling as they endeavor to turn the product of their soil into almost the one medium which will bring them money.

They are a religious people—religious often allied to Puritanism, and like the Puritans their religion often makes them only the more fierce and furious in fight: Their only point of intellectual contact with the outer world is often through the medium of the circuit rider, who himself at times scarcely their superior in education, preaches the gospel of emotion.

Where the outer world has reached them it has mainly been to trade upon their ignorance and rob them of what should have been their wealth. There are lands which were bought of them for a few dollars an acre, which are bonded now for as many thousands, and the justification for such legalized robbery at the hands of predatory wealth is that which is as old as Cyrus,—that it was of more use to the taker than to the lawful holder. It is small wonder that they are suspicious as to the advances of civilization where the advance couriers are the land agent and the coal prospector—little wonder that when evictors come under color of ancient patents to drive them from the lands which their fathers have held for generations, they should break out in feuds and violences.

If I could draw back the curtain which veils the life of those dwellers in those mountain regions to-day, and show it to you in its pitiful darkness and poverty and ignorance, I should have no fear of the result. I should show you a population locked in those granite fastnesses against all advances of knowledge and science, and destitute of even the simple things which civilization considers the primary objects of domestic existence—regions where are to be found scarcely a kitchen utensil, or an article of household use save of the rudest kind—where both sexes grow up together in a hovel: where children are trained from infancy to drink the fiery whisky produced at the illicit stills—where sickness has no chance of cure and pain no hope of relief.

Under the ethical awakening that is taking place, owners of large wealth who have never hitherto thought of doing anything but adding to their fortune, are beginning to look for opportunities to apply their riches for the public good. The chance to bestow opportunity on those who otherwise would be without it is beginning to make an appeal to them as never before. There is wealth enough in this country to-day, absolutely to abolish poverty at least in its most grinding form and to open the door of opportunity to every mother's son and daughter throughout this broad land. Millions are flowing out in the truest missionary effort, in all directions except in these mountain regions where granite hills appear to hold back the incoming tide of philanthropy as they have held back the

tide of civilization. Will not your organization with its means of reaching the minds and hearts of men and women throughout the land take up this mighty subject? You are capable of it if you will turn your minds to it. No one is more appreciative than I of the great work which your patriotic society has performed and of the greater work that it is to perform in the future. At the behest of your honored President, I am here in proof of my respect for you to point you in a direction hitherto enveloped in darkness and to try in my poor way to show you what a privilege awaits you—the privilege of sweeping away the clouds that have overshadowed this great section of our country shutting out the light and holding it in darkness, while the rest of the country bathed in sunshine. The greatest enemy of advance is that which I might term the fetic of established order—the blind worship of convention. This it is which has held women back through all the generations which made her first the slave, and then the toy of man. Gradually breaking through these walls that have encased her, she is reaching out toward emancipation, sometimes as has appeared, not too wisely and at other times more wisely than is admitted or known. With this emancipation, however, comes a fuller measure of responsibility. I believe that the time will come when it will be deemed as much a cause of wonder that a woman should wear the price of a hospital or a seminary around her neck, or in her hair as it would be now in this country for her to wear a similar ornament in her nose as I have seen worn by some of her oriental sisters. Woman's ornament in the coming time will be a more intellectual and charming kind. Florence Nightingale advanced civilization more than any man who took part in the Crimean War. She opened a new profession to women and benefited humanity, accordingly. The woman or women who will open the way to let light into these mountain regions and open the eyes of the blind, who inhabit them, will bring within the beneficence of civilization a section of the population of the world, second to none in intellectual ability. Equal in numbers to the population which this country had when it established free government and possibly like that population able to change the destinies of the world. Hardly any other field in the world offers such

a chance for benevolence to reap a richer harvest. When France was at her lowest ebb and her king was known only as the king of a single town, an unknown peasant girl broke through the walls of convention and with nothing save her enthusiasm and devotion for her country and in the Providence of God saved the kingdom of the Franks. That it was a miracle I admit; but it was a miracle which may be performed again. On the pedestal of a statue in a little town not far from Tours, to which pilgrimages are now made,—a quaint statue of this miraculous maid—is this inscription: "To this Village on the 23rd Day of April, 1429, Joan of Arc sent to fetch her Sword." The history of the great people tells the rest.

Ladies: I pray you; send each of you to your home town and fetch your swords and then go forth to battle for your kind, and withstand the foes of your country in whatever guise they may invade her sacred borders.

PARTY RELATIONS IN ENGLAND AND THEIR EFFECT ON THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

(A paper read before the Ralph Humphreys Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Jackson, Mississippi, by Dr. James Elliott Walmsley, professor of history in Millsaps College.)

George Eliot says somewhere that all beginnings are make-believes. Especially is this statement found true in attempting to trace the origin of the American Revolution. Every cause assigned is at once seen to be the effect of some more remote cause, until one might go back step by step to the liberty-loving ancestors of the early Saxons in their forest home of Northern Germany. Without undertaking any work so elaborate it is the purpose of this study to show the effects of one of these causes.

All free governments have developed parties, but as the word is used at present true political parties in England did not arise till after the wars of the Puritans and Cavaliers in the seventeenth century. The men who migrated to America, with the



This tablet has been embedded in the wall in the north stair-case under and centering on the lighting fixture between the first and second stories, in such a position as to be easily and conveniently read. The designer is Mr. Edward Pearce Casey. The maker of the tablet is John Williams, Incorporated, New York.

exception of the aristocratic element that located largely in the South between 1640 and 1660, were of the party who believed in restricting the power of the king, and were opposed by the party who professed implicit faith in the divine right of kings. By the time of the accession of William of Orange the former party was recognized by the name of Whigs, while the loyal devotees of regal infallibility were called Tories.

The first king of the Hanover line, George I, was seated on his throne through a successful piece of Whig politics, so admirably described by Thackeray in *Henry Esmond*, and his government was conducted by a Whig minister, Robert Walpole, assisted by a Whig cabinet. The power remained in the hands of a few families, and this condition, which amounted to an aristocratic rule of "Old Whigs," lasted down to the accession of George III. in 1760. The new king, who was destined to be the last king in America, was not like his father and grandfather, a German-speaking prince who knew nothing of England and her people, but one who gloried in the name Briton. Brought up by his mother with the fixed idea that he should never forget that he was king, his ambition was to restore the autocratic power of William I. or Henry II. To attain this end he set himself to overthrow the Whig party and so recall to favor the Tories, who had by this time given up their dreams of "Bonnie Prince Charlie" and Stuart restorations.

This misguided monarch, who was a model of Christian character in private life, but who in the words of a great English historian, wrought more lasting evil to his country than any other man in its history, determined first to overthrow William Pitt, the elder, the greatest statesman that the English speaking race has ever produced—that man who sat in his room in London and planned campaigns in the snow covered mountains of Silesia and the impassable swamps of Prussia, on the banks of the Hugli in India and on the Plain of Abraham in Canada, in the spicy islands of the East Indies and the stormy waters of the Atlantic, who brought England from the depths of lowest dejection to a point where the gifted Horace Walpole could say in 1759, "We must inquire each morning what new victory we should celebrate." This great man was overthrown by the king in 1761, and there came into power the extreme

Tory wing, known as the "king's friends," whose only rule of political guidance was the royal wish. These men, led by the Earl of Bute, followed the king on one of the wildest, maddest courses that English partisan politics has known.

At this point we must pause and examine the constitution of the British Empire. England, Scotland, and Wales were governed by their own Parliament, but so defective was the method of representation that villages which had formerly flourished but had now fallen into decay or even like Old Sarum, were buried under the waves of the North Sea, still returned their two members to Parliament, while important cities like Manchester, Leeds, and Birmingham, which had grown up in the last hundred years, were entirely unrepresented. The Whigs in England, at least the New Whigs, the progressive element, were contending for the same principle of representation that inspired the Americans. In addition to the home-land, England ruled, as colonies, Ireland, the Isle of Man, the Channel Islands, sea fortresses, such as Gibraltar and Malta, Asiatic possessions, including in India an empire twenty times as populous as the ruling country, Canada, Jamaica, the Barbadoes, the Thirteen Colonies, etc. Our own thirteen colonies which were not united among themselves and which were not different in the eyes of an Englishman from any other of the colonies, formed a small part geographically of the empire and had for their peculiar distinction only the larger proportion of English residents.

Furthermore, the modern idea of governing colonies for the welfare of the colonies had not yet been invented. A colony was considered as a farm or any other wealth producing piece of property. Adam Smith's epoch-making work, "The Wealth of Nations," the first serious attempt to discuss Political Economy, was not published till 1776, and in his chapter on colonies he for the first time proposed the doctrine of removing restrictions and allowing to colonies free trade and free government. It is significant of the contentions of this article that Adam Smith's book was at once read and quoted in Parliament by the leaders of the Whigs, especial attention being given to it by the young William Pitt, who was described by an enthusiastic Whig as "not a chip of the old block but the old block itself."

With this preliminary statement we can take up the course

of party relations. One of the first distinctively party acts of George's reign was the Stamp Act passed against the active opposition of the Whigs; and the downfall of the Grenville ministry and the accession of the Marquis of Rockingham, the Whig prime minister, marked by the repeal of this act in 1766. In the next year, however, the Rockingham ministry fell, and Townshend, the moving spirit in the succeeding administration, carried through the series of acts that led directly to the Boston Tea Party and its momentous results.

Finally when George III, who openly proclaimed himself a Tory, succeeded in becoming supreme in the government, he called into office, in 1770, Lord George North, who for twelve years was the king's tool in carrying out a policy which he disliked. It was only his "lazy good nature and Tory principles," which led him to defer to the king's judgment and advocate the doctrine, in a far different sense from the present meaning of the words, that "the king can do no wrong." From this day it was natural that the Whigs in opposition should oppose the government measures and should identify the cause of free government in America with that in England and that every New Whig should become an enthusiastic supporter of the American contentions. In fact George and the Tory party realized that if the American theory of taxation conditioned on representation prevailed it would be necessary to yield to the demand of the New Whigs for reform in the representation in England.

This fact explains some intricate points in the politics of the time. It shows for instance why we fought a war with England and then in securing a treaty of peace conspired with our enemy, England, to wrest more favorable terms from our ally, France. We fought a Tory England, but Lord North's ministry fell when the news of Yorktown came, and we made a treaty of peace with a whig England, and the Whigs were our friends. The Whigs in Parliament spoke of the American army as "our army," Charles Fox spoke of Washington's defeat as the "terrible news from Long Island," and Wraxall says that the famous buff and blue colors of the Whig party were adopted from the Continental uniform. Even the "Sons of Liberty" took their name from a phrase struck out by Colonel Barre,

the comrade of Wolfe at Quebec, in the heat of a parliamentary debate.

Illustrations of this important point might be multiplied, but it may be better to take up more minutely the career of one man and show how the conflict of Whig and Tory politics affected the actual outcome of the struggle. Lord George Howe was the only British officer who was ever really loved by the Americans, and there is to-day in Westminster Abbey a statue erected to his memory by the people of Massachusetts. After his death at Ticonderoga in 1758 his mother issued an address to the electors of Nottingham asking that they elect her youngest son William to Parliament in his place. William Howe, known in American history as General Howe, considered himself as the successor of his brother and as the especial friend of the Americans. When war was threatened in 1774 he told his constituents that on principle the Americans were right and that if he were appointed to go out against them he would as a loyal Whig refuse. Of course this was a reckless statement, for an officer in the army can not choose whom he will fight. He was put in supreme command in America when General Gage was recalled, but was directed by his government to carry the olive branch in one hand. That he obeyed this command, which was to his own liking, even too literally, is easily established.

There is one almost unwritten chapter in American history which I would like to leave in oblivion, but candor demands its statement. Our people were not as a whole enthusiastic over the war, in many sections a majority were opposed to it, those who favored it were too often half-hearted in their support. Had the men of America in 1776 enlisted and served in the same proportion in which the men of the Southern States did in 1861, when fighting for their "independence," Washington would have had at all times over 60,000 in his army. As a matter of fact there never were as many as 25,000 in active service at any one time, the average number was about 4,000, and at certain critical times he had not over 1,000. General Knox's official figures of 252,000 are confessedly inaccurate, and by including each separate short enlistment make up the total enlistment for the six years, some-

times counting the same man as often as five times. At the very time when Washington's men were starving and freezing at Valley Forge the country people were hauling provisions past the camp and selling them to the British in Philadelphia.

Much more might be said, but enough for a disagreeable subject. No careful historian to-day will deny that considering the lack of support given to Washington and his army, the Revolution could have been crushed in the first year, long before the French alliance was a possibility, had the English shown one-half the ability of the administration in the recent South African War. Among the causes assignable for this state of incompetence the political situation deserves more attention than it has hitherto been given.

No one has ever explained Howe's inexcusable carelessness in letting Washington escape after Long Island, no one can explain his foolish inactivity during the succeeding winter, except by the fact that Howe was a Whig, his sympathies were with the Americans, the Whigs had said repeatedly that the Americans could hold out against a good army, and it seemed now that they were helping fulfill their own prophecy.

It is rarely stated in our American histories that Howe was investigated by a committee of Parliament after his evacuation of Philadelphia, that he was severely condemned for not assisting Burgoyne and for not capturing Washington's starving handful of men at Valley Forge, that Joseph Galloway, the noted American loyalist, who was a member of the first Continental Congress, openly accused him of being in league with a large section of Whigs to let the Revolution go by default and to give America its independence, and that immediately after his return to England he resumed his seat in Parliament and spoke and worked in opposition to the king and in behalf of the Americans.

The case of General Howe is typical and can be duplicated in the other departments of the government. The leading Tory ministers claimed that the rebellion would have failed but for the sympathy in the House of Commons, and this charge was made in the very House itself.

It would be a gross exaggeration to say that our Revolution was merely the result of a party quarrel in England, but

the unfortunate party attitude of King George III. certainly was one of the most potent causes of trouble, and the progress of the war reacted most strongly on the party situation in England. When William Pitt, the younger, at the age of twenty-five took into his hands the premiership of England in December 1783, he did it as the representative of the English people, and the revolution which began in this country was completed in the English Parliament. Up to 1776 the history of America and England flowed in the same channel, Shakespeare, Chaucer, and Pitt are ours as much as England's, and it should always be remembered that just when the countries were in the act of separating the system of George III. was shaken off and shattered by the free people of the two great Anglo-Saxon powers, and the Whig statesmen of England could join with their party friends in America in welcoming a new self-governing people to the council of nations.

EARLY MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION BY LAND AND WATER

The facilities for conveniently carrying persons or property from one place to another affects in a measure the physical welfare of every human being, and all progressive nations desire to secure the advantages to be derived from the best systems of transportation. This country of ours has tried many experiments and been rapidly benefited in the results obtained. It hardly seems to us possible, in this day of improved and rapid travel, that the entire system of transportation is still in the transition state, and in some parts of the country the very expedients which we have tried, improved upon and cast away, are at present in use. But our topic deals with other days than these, and we must hasten back to the beginning of things here in America.

According to Indian tradition, it is believed that within a brief period prior to the discovery of America by Columbus, the Indians had travelled over a large portion of the country between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and were familiar

with the topographical features of the continent. Their frequent wars and their long continuance in the hunter state, made them necessarily a migratory race and their pathways were the first trails for the white settlers when they came. When we travel over crooked roads and even crooked streets in our towns, how many of us stop to think that we are travelling the same road as blazed out for us by an Indian or trodden down for us by an early settler's straying cow?

As the Indian, as a guide through the almost impenetrable forests was of great aid to the early settlers, so also was the canoe of the Indian of great service. Of course the white man crossed the ocean in larger boats, but when it came to travelling from point to point, after reaching America, the lighter craft of the Indians was the only possible means of water travel, for the numerous falls or rapids, and the frequent portages between distinct water systems, made the use of a heavy boat impossible. These canoes were of birch bark, buffalo skin, stretched over wooden frames, or even large trees felled, the trunk cut into sections and split, then hollowed out by burning first and the ashes scooped out with the hands or pieces of shell, until the sides and bottom were reduced to the utmost thinness consistent with buoyancy and security. The method of propelling these canoes was usually by paddle, but some had sails. The size varied from twelve feet to forty feet in length, and they were capable of carrying from two to forty men. Of course the larger canoes were used principally for state occasions, military purposes, or when large stores of supplies were to be transported.

One old historian tells of the way the sails were used. The Indian stood in the bow of the canoe and with his hands held up two corners of his blanket, and the other two corners were either fastened to his ankles or simply placed under each foot, while, in the stern of the canoe, the squaw sat and steered. The scheme was an ingenious one and must have been a grateful change to the poor squaw, who otherwise would have had to propel the canoe by means of the paddle.

Of the Indian canoe Longfellow says:

"The forest's life was in it,
All its mystery and its magic,
All the lightness of the birch tree,
All the toughness of the cedar;
All the larches supple sinews.
And it floated on the river
Like a yellow leaf in Autumn,
Like a yellow water lily."

On account of the dense forests and the difficulty experienced in penetrating them, the early settlements were upon the banks of streams and consequently the water channels and seaports, for communication between the various settlements, as well as with the mother country, were a necessity and the very first legislation with regard to transportation related to boats, canoes and landings. It was a long time before any internal development of the land took place, because these waterways formed the main reliance for all movements of persons or property. Each of the thirteen original colonies had one or more seaports and the main current of trade, during the colonial period, and in fact up to much later times, was between these ports and the interior districts on the one hand, and the outer world and the ocean on the other. Commerce between the colonies was limited and all movements from one colony to another were by various kinds of sea going vessels. All the boats subsequently built by the European settlers showed the influence of the Indian canoe. The raft was another method of the Indians for transporting property, and from this grew the various kinds of flatboats. The raft itself is still in use but more as a means of transporting the lumber of which it is composed than as a means for carrying other freight.

For land travel, when the Indians had burdens to carry they did it by means of the burden strap, an arrangement of leather bands which fitted around the forehead and was lashed to a litter borne upon the back. It was usually about fifteen feet in length and braided into a belt in the center, three or four inches wide. This carrying of burdens upon the back is the one method of transportation which combines the greatest amount of human effort with the least practical effect. But it

was at the time the only method available and formed one of the most serious privations and discomforts of savage life.

It is recorded in the case of a white man, who helped the Indians in one of their wars, early in 1600, that he was wounded and could not walk. Thereupon he was placed in a basket of wicker work, doubled up, and fastened with cords until he could scarcely move, and so carried upon the backs of Indians for several days.

In winter we are told they had some sort of primitive sledges, and they used dogs in some sections. Then, of course, they had the snow shoe, which, to them, was a rapid way of travelling, but when the poor white explorers or captives travelled with the Indians on winter expeditions, they suffered sharply until they caught the hang of it. Chilblains were not the worst of the suffering, for the tie over the instep and the loops over the toes caused friction, and bleeding, frozen feet were the result.

When the white man came he, in time, brought horses and these were much appreciated by the Indians, who seemed to know intuitively how to manage and use them. In place of carrying burdens upon his own back, the red man fastened one end of his tent poles to the horse and fastened upon them the skins which composed his tent, and allowed the poles to trail upon the ground. This support furnished a method of transporting baggage, household effects and even women and children vastly superior to the old way.

The old trails of the red man, over which, for many years, they had travelled with their peculiar but rapid walk, now furnished bridle paths for the white man and his horse, and many of those bridle paths are to-day in use. Of course, the first sturdy settlers walked these trails as did the Indians, and we have the history of one journey of Governor Winthrop, when he was carried, at least over streams, "pick-a-pack" upon the back of an Indian. This is a very human, if undignified, picture of the worthy governor.

An early explorer in Virginia said that had she "but horses and kine and were inhabited with English, no realm in Christendom were comparable to it." As these blessings were all added to Virginia in course of time, we must believe her the

fairest of colonies. As the Indians were too poor to buy the carefully guarded horses of the early settlers, and could not steal them, they were compelled to wait until a race of wild horses were developed from the horses brought to Florida, Mexico and California by the Spaniards. The better grade of horse was used by the warrior and for travel, but the poorer horses for the drudgery and were quite naturally called "squaw ponies." In the early days before the carriage was introduced, wounded or sick persons were carried upon stretchers between two horses.

The early means of transportation on land, in the colonies, was by horseback, for either persons or property, and this was the universal method of travel until nearly the beginning of the 19th century. It was a common custom for the post rider to also act as a squire of dames, and sometimes he would have in charge four or six women travelling on horseback from one town to another. It was to the north that the carriage came first, and in the early days only the very wealthy families had them. And with the coming of the carriage, the colonists realized that they needed something better than an Indian trail or bridle path, and the agitation for good roads had its birth. One can form some idea of what the so-called roads must have been in 1704, when we read that the mail from Philadelphia to New York "is now a week behind and not yet com'd in." The mail after 1673 was carried by horseback between New York and Boston, but as late as 1730, the postmaster was advertising for applications from persons who desired to perform the *foot* post to Albany that winter. The route was largely up the Hudson river on skates. In 1788 it took four days for mail to go through from New York to Boston in good weather—in winter much longer.

The commerce between the settlements on the coast and those in southwestern Pennsylvania and western Virginia was carried on by pack horse. The people in these districts sent their peltry and furs by pack horse to the coast and there exchanged them for such articles as they needed in their homes and for work upon their farms. Several families would form an association, a master-driver would be chosen and the caravan move on its slow way to the settlements east

of the mountains. Afterwards this pack horse system was continued by common carrier organizations.

The earliest legislation in reference to highways was in the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1639, providing for supervisors, and the relaying of the roads so as to be more convenient for travel, with authority to "lay out the highways where they may be most convenient, notwithstanding any man's propriety, or any come ground, so as it occasion not the pulling down of any man's house, or laying open any garden or orchard." The law in force in Pennsylvania, prior to the grant to Penn was part of the system established for the New York Colony in 1664. In 1700, a revision of existing road laws was made, giving control of county roads to county officials, but the king's highway and public roads to be controlled by governor and council.

The fact appears that while the early roads in the American colonies were bad, England had few, if any, good roads, and the improvement when begun, was so rapid that driving for pleasure was introduced here long before it was known in England. In fact, the idea was carried back to England by officers who fought in the Revolution.

When stage coaches were started in the colonies in 1718, from Boston to Rhode Island, there was no wagon road over this route, it not being built until 1721. It was a common thing for the passengers of the early stage coaches to have to get out, and help lift or push the stage coach out of the mud, and the objection raised to this was the reason for the introduction of the corduroy road. If one has had the doubtful pleasure of riding over a short portion of such road, one knows that it was a question whether long stretches of it and being shaken around in the coach like peas in a pod, was much improvement over being dumped out into the mud, while the coach was lifted out of the mire with which the old roads were padded. With the development of stage routes, came bridges, ferries, turnpikes and national roads. As the passengers and light baggage were carried by stage, the freight traffic was carried on by the old time teamsters, with their huge wagons, with six or eight horses attached to each, and moving along the turnpikes, travelling together for company and protection.

These turnpikes presented a bustling appearance, with the dashing stage coaches, parties on horseback, the long trains of teamsters' huge wagons, and the many taverns that lined these thoroughfares. The passenger on the stage coach had time to study nature and his surroundings as he passed along, and to be fortunate enough to secure the box seat with the stage driver and hear, as one rode along, the gossip of the route, made a joy one does not experience in our days of rapid travel.

Following the institution of national roads and staging, came the introduction of canals and artificial waterways, as a means of transportation for freight in the carrying on of commerce. A short canal, for the transporting of stone, was built in Orange County, New York, as early as 1750. The first public canal company was the James River Company, incorporated in 1785. From that time on there have been vast improvements in methods and much of our freight is moved by means of the large canals all over our country.

The next development in transportation facilities was the railroad, the first of which was the "Experiment" railroad built to carry stone to Bunker Hill Monument. Oliver Evans, in 1772, began to experiment upon the construction of a steam carriage to run upon the ground, but it remained for John Stevens to combine the steam carriage and the railway. The first rail cars, or coaches, were run by horse power. It is interesting to read Mr. Evans' prediction, which is as follows:

"I do verily believe that the time will come when carriages propelled by steam will be in general use, as well for the transportation of passengers as goods, travelling at the rate of fifteen miles an hour, or three hundred miles per day." In 1813 he predicted that the time would come when a traveller could leave Washington in the morning, breakfast at Baltimore, dine at Philadelphia and sup at New York, all in the same day, travelling "almost as fast as birds fly, fifteen to twenty miles an hour."

In 1811, Robert Fulton, journeying by stage to Pittsburgh, said, "The day will come, gentlemen, I may not live to see it, though some of you who are younger will probably—when carriages will be drawn over these mountains by steam en-

gines, at a rate more rapid than that of a stage on the smoothest turnpike."

A howl of protest went up from the old stage drivers when the railroad was projected, but as every public necessity had its will, and the railroads had come to stay. There were many accidents on these primitive roads, and these were made the most of by the opposition. One old stager said, "You got upset in a stage coach, and there you were. You got upset in a rail car—and where are you?"

From trail in the days of the Indians to T-rail of recent years seems a slow, tedious advance, but as some one has said:

"When we reflect upon the obstinate opposition that has been made by a great majority to every step towards improvement; from bad roads to turnpikes, from turnpikes to canals, from canal to railways for horse carriages, it is too much to expect the monstrous leap from bad roads to railways for steam carriages at once. One step in a generation is all we can hope for."—CLARA D. PATTERSON, *Easton, Pennsylvania.*

THE HISTORIC SPOTS OF CHEROKEE COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

I shall bring some of the numerous historic locations to view, beginning with Thickety or Anderson Fort. It is reported to have been a strong fortress, built a few years before as a defense against the Cherokees, and was surrounded by strong breast-timbers well fitted for a vigorous and successful resistance. It had an upper line of loop-holes and was surrounded by a strong abattis, with only a small wicket-gate to enter by. It had been in thorough repair at the request of the garrison, which consisted of the neighboring militia that had come to the fort, and was defended by eighty men, against two or three hundred banditti without cannon, and each man was of the opinion that it was impossible for the rebels to take it. It was from this point that Moore and his Tory associates would sally forth to plunder Whig families in the sur-

rounding country. This fort was in command of Col. Patrick Moore, a noted loyalist.

Draper states that among the spoils taken at King's Mountain was a letter without date or signature, probably a dispatch from Ferguson to Cornwallis, in which account is given of the construction of Thickety Fort.

Among the Whigs was great anxiety to capture Moore, whose influence and mischief was damaging the American cause, and on Lawran's fork, near Glendale, the parties met and a skirmish ensued, in which Captain Johnson and Moore had a personal encounter, Moore was finally captured but escaped, but the inroads of this noted character and his Tory associates reached the ears of Sumter, he directed Clarke to gather such men to protect the country against outrages of these Tories. McDowell, Shelby, Clarke, Hampton and Robinson organized a force of 600 to suppress and capture Thickety Fort, surrounding it by daylight the 26th of July, 1780, demanded the surrender of the fort; Moore replied that he would defend it to the last extremity. Shelby drew his lines within musket shot of the enemy, made a second demand of Moore to surrender. Shelby's gallant "six hundred" presented such a formidable array that Moore relented and surrendered ninety-three loyalists and one British sergeant-major, who had been sent to the place to drill and discipline them. Not a gun was fired. Among the trophies of the victory were 200 stands of arms, all loaded with ball and buckshot and so arranged at the port-holes that could have resisted double their number, had the besieged party been headed by a brave commander, such as Ferguson or DePeyster. Moore was greatly censured by the British authorities in South Carolina for not defending the fort.

Shelby and his men, loaded with the spoils of victory, returned at once to McDowell's camp near Cherokee Ford. The mound or heap of this fort is very plainly seen there to this day.

The next place of interest and a much talked of place, of late, is the grave of the brave Colonel Williams of Laurens County, who was mortally wounded at the battle of King's Mountain, October 7th, 1780, that being on Saturday. The

next day the army took up its line of march and though encumbered with 600 prisoners, none received more attention than the heroic Williams. They set out to convey him to his home, about five miles out, the little guard having him in charge seeing that he was rapidly sinking, halted under a tree where he breathed his last, where one may find a stone to mark the spot. The next morning, for the want of a suitable conveyance, and not thinking it wise to go on with his remains, after marching with the body wrapped, as is supposed, in a cow-hide, buried him in the upper part of this county. After many years of silent waiting the Rev. J. D. Baily, in writing up the life of the famous Williams asked permission, to know if all this be true, set out to see. So with much search found the lonely spot with common stones, as though at the head and foot of a grave. After going down about three feet a rib was found and a little further almost the entire skeleton was found in a fair state of preservation. The skull was perfect, amounts of hair, as cow hair, was found, indicative of the shroud in which he was buried, all the bones were put back and replaced to wait the final reckoning.

The Grindal Shoals, the historic ford of Pacolet river, which has been immortalized by Kennedy in his "Horse-Shoe Robinson," the famous Dogwood Springs, also mentioned in Horse-Shoe, and Adair's (Dreers) Ford, named for Watt Adair, the Tory character in this same book, as he lived in that settlement. And last but not least, as there is too much to find, the camps of Daniel Morgan, McDowell, Sevier and Shelby were all in this county, and Whig Hill, where a noted Whig family by the name of Nuckles lived, and Mr. Nuckles was brutally murdered by the Tories, all this and even more could be mentioned right in this county. Is not this holy ground on which we stand?—MRS. WM. H. SMITH, *Historian, Daniel Morgan Chapter, Cherokee, S. C.*

Miss Clara L. H. Rawdon, regent of the Asterogen Chapter, Little Falls, N. Y., sends congratulations and best wishes to the magazine so necessary to the life of our beloved organization.

**COMMUNICATION FROM MRS. MATTHEW T.
SCOTT, PRESIDENT GENERAL, N. S. D. A. R.**

It is a matter of regret that a very interesting letter which arrived in Washington during the sessions of the last Continental Congress and which was addressed simply to the "Daughters of the American Revolution, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington"—containing greetings from fifty-six Daughters of the American Revolution who were cruising in the Orient was not brought to the attention of the President General in time for her to present those greetings to the Nineteenth Continental Congress as well as to communicate to the Congress, the statement made in this letter and signed by Mrs. Frances Turrell, Regent Orange Mountain Chapter, West Orange, New Jersey, who was presiding regent of the members of the cruise, regarding the atrocious attack made on some American women of this cruise by a Mohammedan fanatic who in his fury at the presence of Christian, and therefore unholy, women at the entrance of the most sacred mosque of Omar where he was at prayer fired upon the party and injured two of these women.

The letter states that a report widely circulated at the time to the effect that these Christian women were trying to photograph a Mohammedan at prayer and otherwise insult him, was absolutely false and groundless; that all mosques are open to the public, the privilege of visiting this mosque costing about two dollars a head, and the letter further states that the Cavas or attendant of the United States Consul had just escorted a party out of this mosque, and afterwards assisted in arresting this man.

The members of the Daughters of the American Revolution who were in the Mosque at the time of the attack were:

Mrs. Henry Martyn Shepherd, Mrs. Frances Sedgwick Smith, and Mrs. Dwight Webster Graves, of Chicago and Mrs. Herbert Turrell, of West Orange, New Jersey.

The two American women injured were Miss Annie Nathalie Maurice, Mamaroneck, New York, and Miss Parker Moore of Terre Haute, Indiana. The injuries of the former were fortunately not serious and after a week in the hospital at Jeru-

saalem, she was able to continue with the cruise. The injuries of Miss Moore were however so grave—she having lost one eye and her face being otherwise most sadly disfigured—that she was obliged to remain for an indefinite period at the hospital. But the fortitude and the forgiving Christian spirit manifested by this unselfish woman has been an inspiration to all who have come in contact with her.

Resolutions adopted by the members of the bar who were of the cruise were adopted by all the members and were sent to Mr. Oscar Strauss, United States Minister to Turkey, and a copy was forwarded to the Secretary of State at Washington requesting that the proper authorities do all in their power to make some adequate amends to this noble woman for all she has innocently suffered so that as a result of her tragic experience increased precautions may be taken to insure the safety of American women (for the protection of American women traveling in Mohammedan countries). Expressions of sympathy were also sent to the two injured women in the name of the Daughters of the American Revolution, through Mrs. Turrell.

The President General has communicated with the State Department in Washington asking for further information and at the June meeting brought before the National Board Mrs. Turrell's statement. The Board has authorized the President General to make this statement through the columns of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE and she is glad of this opportunity to present to the Daughters of the American Revolution of the country the account of this unfortunate affair as communicated by the Daughters on this cruise—together with a communication from the State Department.

The sum of twenty-five dollars for Memorial Continental Hall was forwarded to Washington as the contribution of these Daughters and as tangible proof that while traveling in far away lands they had not forgotten the interests of our Beloved Society at home.

The following list of the Daughters on this cruise represents members from every section of our country and gives one an idea of how far reaching and wide spread may be the influence for good of our great organization when the principles for

which it stands are embodied in the lives of its members at home and abroad.

(Signed)

MRS. MATTHEW T. SCOTT,
President General, N. S. D. A. R.

Memorial Continental Hall,

June 2, 1910.

-
1. Mrs. Dwight W. Graves.
 2. Mrs. Sarah M. Clyde, Troy Chapter, New York.
 3. Mrs. Menthorne Woolsey, New York City Chapter.
 4. Mrs. A. E. Lebknecher, Nova Caesarea Chapter, Newark, N. J.
 5. Mrs. W. C. Boyle, Western Reserve Chapter, Cleveland, Ohio.
 6. Mrs. Chas. M. Dickinson, Wahneneasigh Chapter, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
 7. Mrs. L. L. Ilgenfritz, Osage Chapter, Sedalia, Missouri.
 8. Mrs. Mary E. Bronaugh, Col. John Green Chapter, Hopkinsville, Ky.
 9. Mrs. W. B. Taylor, Fort McArthur Chapter, Kenton, O.
 10. Mrs. Hannah M. Gahagan, Miama Chapter, Troy, New York.
 11. Miss Anna B. Sankey, Ft. Harrison Chapter, Terre Haute, Ind.
 12. Mrs. F. M. Nicholas, Western Reserve Chapter, Cleveland, O.
 13. Mrs. Leonard H. Giles, Philip Schuyler Chapter, Troy, N. Y.
 14. Mrs. Mary V. Laurence, Sequoia Chapter, San Francisco, Cal.
 15. Mrs. G. H. P. Stone, Mohawk Valley Chapter, Illion, N. Y.
 16. Mrs. Geo. N. Lewis, Mary Clap Wooster Chapter, New Haven, Conn.
 17. Mrs. Ella Jacobs, John Bell Chapter, Madison, Wis.
Mrs. Edward H. Smith, John Bell Chapter, Madison, Wis.
 18. Mrs. J. D. Blake, Irondoquoit Chapter, Rochester, N. Y.

19. Mrs. Buel P. Colten, Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter, Bloomington, Ill.
20. Mrs. James M. Philiputt, St. Louis, Missouri.
21. Mrs. J. T. Lockwood, White Plains Chapter, New York.
22. Mrs. Eliner N. Renor, White Plains Chapter, New York.
23. Miss Lenore G. Sherman, Donegal Chapter, Lancaster, Pa.
24. Mrs. Willis Bailey, Muskingum Chapter, Zanesville, O.
25. Mrs. Riley Allen, Olean Chapter, New York.
26. Mrs. J. F. Cutting, Sara Casuell, Angel Chapter, Ann Harbor, Mich.
27. Mrs. A. P. Perrin, Spirit of '76 Chapter, New Orleans, La.
28. Miss Mary L. Gaylord, Thomas L. Garden Chapter, Boston, Mass.
29. Mrs. J. P. Hart, Chicago Chapter, Illinois.
30. Miss Mary E. Cook, Ogelthorpe Chapter, Columbus, Ga.
31. Mrs. S. W. Deming, National Society, Oakland, Cal.
32. Miss Dorothy F. Haynes, National Society, Oakland, Cal.
33. Miss Mary Banks, Oglethorpe Chapter, Columbus, Ga.
34. Mrs. C. C. Gafford, Elizabeth Montagne Chapter, Beatrice, Neb.
35. Mrs. Wm. H. Wright, Maryland Line Chapter, Baltimore, Md.
36. Mrs. Lizzie W. L. Davis, Mary Washington Chapter, Washington, D. C.
37. Mrs. A. B. Johnson, Fort McArthur Chapter, Kenton, O.
38. Mrs. Walter Pendleton, James Wood Chapter, Parkersburg, W. Va.
39. Mrs. C. H. Clark.
40. Miss Florence Hodgson, Elijah Clark Chapter, Athens, Ga.
41. Mrs. E. L. Pierson, Nahnenauasigh Chapter, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
42. Mrs. Alma M. Joys, Milwaukee Chapter, Milwaukee, Wis.
43. Dr. Leora Johnson, Pilgrim Chapter, Iowa City, Ia.
44. Mrs. Chas. F. Goetz, Minneapolis Chapter, Minneapolis, Minn.
45. Mrs. E. O. Pepper, Henry Clagg Chapter, Lexington, Ky.
46. Mrs. W. H. Holden, Louise St. Clair Chapter, Detroit, Mich.

47. Mrs. Jas. S. Smith, John Bell Chapter, Madison, Wis.
 48. Mrs. Mary Steinmetz, Donegal Chapter, Lancaster, Pa.
 49. Mrs. Herbert Turrell, Orange Mountain Chapter, Orange,
N. J.
 50. Mrs. Willis E. Waterman, Buffalo, N. Y.
 51. Miss Lucile Linton, Elijah Clark Chapter, Athens, Ga.
 52. Mrs. De Luc, New York City Chapter, New York.
 53. Mrs. A. L. Sanford, Esther Stanley Chapter, New Britain,
Conn.
 54. Miss Eva L. Eno, Esther Stanley Chapter, New Britain,
Conn.
 55. Mrs. E. H. Brush, Chicago Chapter, Chicago, Ill.
 56. Miss Chloe Bellin, Baldenville, N. Y.
- (Copy)

June 1, 1910.

MRS. MATTHEW T. SCOTT, *President*,
Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MADAME:

In reply to your request of the 31st ultimo I take pleasure in enclosing to you a memorandum relative to the shooting of the two ladies at Jerusalem on the 9th of March last.

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed)

WM. MCNEIR,
Chief Clerk.

MEMORANDUM.

It appears that on March 9th a party of Americans while visiting the Mosque of Omar at Jerusalem was fired on by an Afghan fanatic who was engaged in prayer in this place and felt disturbed and aggrieved by the entrance of the party. Two ladies were injured, Miss Agnes Parker Moore, of Terre Haute, Indiana, and Miss Nathalie Adams Maurice, of Mamaroneck, New York. The culprit was immediately arrested, tried and confessed. Judgment has been deferred awaiting

the result of the injuries. Strong representations were made to the Turkish Government both by the Embassy at Constantinople and the Consulate at Jerusalem, with view to the severe punishment of the criminal and vigorous measures to prevent a recurrence of such incidents. Everything possible has been done for the comfort of the injured ladies at Jerusalem. From the latest reports it appears that Miss Maurice was sufficiently recovered to continue her journey on March 18th. Miss Moore, who was more seriously injured, was reported to be progressing favorably. Both the local authorities and the central government have expressed their keen regret at the incident.

June 1, 1910.

Statement Authorized by the State Department.

(Signed)

MRS. MATTHEW T. SCOTT,
President General, N. S. D. A. R.

(Copy)

June 1, 1910.

The following actions were taken at the meeting of the National Board on this date:

(1) On motion of Mrs. Sternberg, Vice-President General from the District, seconded by the Chaplain General, Mrs. Noble, and the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, Mrs. Tulloch, it was

Voted: That the communication from the Daughters of the American Revolution traveling in Europe, communicating to us the unfortunate tragedy in Jerusalem, be published in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, and that a communication commending the prompt action of the State Department and making clear our protest in the Magazine be given to the Associated Press.

(2) On motion of Mrs. Smallwood, District State Regent, seconded by Mrs. Day, Regent from Tennessee, it was

Voted: That our President General write in the name of 80,000 Daughters of the American Revolution to the American

Consul at Jerusalem, protesting against the outrage committed before two ladies accompanying 56 members of their organization, and expressing their appreciation of the prompt action of the State Department, U. S. A.

(This notice was dictated by Mrs. Swormstedt, and taken by me to the Associated Press Wednesday evening, and I was assured the statement would appear. G. R. Brigham.)

(For the Associated Press.)

June 1, 1910.

At the regular monthly meeting of the National Board of Management, N. S. D. A. R., it was moved and carried that the State Department be sent an expression of appreciation and congratulation on its prompt action in regard to the unfortunate tragedy in Jerusalem whereby two ladies accompanying members of the Daughters of the American Revolution were injured by a fanatic at a Mohammedan mosque. A full account of this will be published in the official organ of the Society.

(Signed)

MABEL G. SWORMSTEDT,

Corresponding Secretary Gen., N. S. D. A. R.

"LOVE, HONOR AND OBEY" MY FLAG

My Flag, I give thee love:
The love of woman,
When she holds
Close to her heart,
The knowledge, that the words
Printed in Holy writ
Have come to be, her daily portion
When she knows, through tenderness
That wife and motherhood create,
That "God is love."

My Flag! I give Thee Honor
 The honor that is due
 To sacred things;
 The honor that holds high
 Above the trampling throng,
 The symbol of my Nation's past,
 Her present, and her hopes
 For future years.
 As Freedom's emblem—Goddess shaped
 Stands guard before
 Our harbor by the sea,
 So I thy Daughter stand
 To honor Thee
 Oh Flag of Liberty,
 My Flag I pledge me
 To Obey.
 To be a faithful Daughter
 Worthy of my Sires
 Who bought *Thee* with a price
 Of *priceless* sacrifice—
 With *hearts' blood*
 Poured out gladly,
 That this land might be
 A haven for the World's oppressed
 Giving to all God's children
 Peace and rest.
 My Flag of stars!
 Of red, of white of blue!
 My Flag of Liberty!
 I pledge to you—
 My woman's help—
 From day to day
 Upon thine altar—
 Do I lay
 My *vow*
 To Love—
 To Honor—
 To Obey.

LAURA DAYTON FESSENDEN (Mrs. Benjamin A. Fessenden), *Vice Regent Kaskaskia Chapter, Chicago, Ill.*

The Daughters of the American Revolution of Santa Fe, New Mexico, under the leadership of Mrs. L. Bradford Prince, state regent, had charge of the exercises March 1, in connection with the presentation of the portrait of William Bent, first territorial governor of New Mexico, to the territory.



Mrs. Ben. Johnson, State Regent, Kentucky.

PUEBLO—CITY OF SUNSHINE

Within a pale-gray crescent
Of rock-ribbed peaks and spires
Pueblo lies!
Her battlements and towers
Like ancient castles bold
From earth arise.

But not like the ancient castle,
Whose fortified walls contain
But prince's hoard—
Her turrets tell of labor,
Her ramparts workmen shield
And products, stored.

The softest breezes wafted
From snow-kissed peaks afar
Cool zephyrs bring.
Her days are bathed in sunshine
Unmarred by cloud or mist
Or winter's sting.
The night-starred sky is radiant
With constellations bright
Like jeweled crown.
Nor dew, nor mist nor dampness
Pervades e'en night or day
From dark to dawn.

Within her walls a river
Flows eastward to the sea
As on it hies;
At times a mountain torrent;
A rushing, headlong stream
It madly flows!
With roar and rush and tumult
The Ocean's call it heeds
As on it goes!
Again a babbling brooklet,
A shining silver thread
It murmuring tells
Of cool and rest and quiet,
Of tree grown distant hills
And shady dells.

The noise and whir and bustle
And clash and clang and roar
Of industry
Like strains of Wagner music
On instruments immense,
And loud-voiced minstrelsy
Bespeak the new-world spirit
Commercial, active, grand
In this new land.

The brush of the "grand old masters"
Or of him who works to-day
With skillful hand
Would fail to catch the splendor
Of the riotous colors rare,
Of every shade
That burst on the field of vision
From factory, desert, plain
Or sunny glade.

The huge dark forms of iron
Like living monsters stand
(Though mortal wrought)
With steaming, seething, nostrils
And breath of molten flame
And muscles taut.

The lurid glare from furnace,
The wilderness of stacks,
Both night and day
Paint earth and sky and heavens
With brilliant colors rare
From pigments gay.

The hues of the near-by desert
Sage-green amixed with chrome
Soft melt to blue,
Or purple rich and regal,
Or violet pale and sweet
From distant view.

And over all, the sunshine!
The dazzling brilliant rays
Of purest gold
That kiss the smiling landscape
And woo the shade to light
By ways untold!

Oh place of wealth abundant
To thee our song is sung!
Your riches rare
E'en kings and princes royal
Would countless fortunes spend
With thee to share!

Your gems were borne from heaven
By nature's wings out-spread,
From nature's God.
For sunshine, health and hap'ness
A priceless heritage be
For any sod.

ELLA LEE RICH,
Pueblo, Colorado.

GRANDMOTHER'S GRANDMOTHER

Grandmother's grandmotner through the woods,
Moose and red man were wont to roam,
Brought her babes and her household goods
To make in the wilderness a home.

The Kennebec rippled beside her door,
Or laid a crystal roadway there;
The shadow of pines on her cabin floor
Took shape of Indian and bear.

No woman for feminine service made,
Shut from the work of the world was she;—
Home was a factory, life a trade,
And Mother a Captain of industry.

She was tailor, milliner, mantua-maker,
Upholsterer, weaver of carpet and rug,
Chandler, soapmaker, dairy-maid, baker,
Knitter of hose and mittens snug.

Weaver of wool for blanket and gown,
Weaver of linen for bed and table,
Dyer of crimson and purple and brown,
Spinner and broiderer as she was able.

Twenty trades were hers to command,
A dozen professions were hers to fill;
Doctor and dentist always at hand,
Trained nurse and kindergartner at will.

Grandmother's grandmother's sons were bold,
Steady of arm and keen of eye,
Skilled to fell the white pine old,
Taught to fear God and to scorn a lie.

Grandmother's grandmother's girls were fair,
Patient to take up her task again,
Swift to labor and strong to bear,
Makers of homes and mothers of men.

Peacefully by the river side
Grandmother's grandmother lies at rest,
The tall pines whisper to the tide,
And drop their needles upon her breast.

Where cities welcome or deserts wait,
Or prairies their yellow bounty tell,—
Where the new West looks through the Golden Gate,
Grandmother's grandmother's children dwell.

Where commerce wheels his dizzy round,
Where glitters the gold in mountain mine,
Where orange orchards smile, are found
The sons and daughters of her line.

Their names are writ on the honor roll
Of every battle for freedom and right;
Their feet have been swift in the race whose goal
Is the wider look from the fairer height.

The torch of truth and the flag of the free
They have borne from ocean tide to tide;
They have planted homes from sea to sea,
Whose fruitage ripe is the nation's pride.

Poorer the world were, you may know,—
Poorer and leaner and sadder the land,—
Had grandmother's grandmother, long ago,
To lover and husband denied her hand.

LOUISE HELEN COBURN,
Skowhegan, Maine.

MRS. MATTHEW T. SCOTT
PRESIDENT GENERAL
NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL,

May 16, 1910.

TO HER MAJESTY,
ALEXANDRA, QUEEN MOTHER,
LONDON:

In behalf of eighty thousand American women—Daughters of the American Revolution—whose hearts have been touched by the sorrow that has come to your Majesty, to the Royal Family of England, and to the English nation—I beg—as the representative of this American organization—to tender our united and tenderest sympathy, in this hour of desolation.

We know too well how helpless are words in such an hour, to express the deep feeling we fain would convey—but into that ear that is never so heavy that it cannot hear—we pray our earnest prayer that the Great Comforter may abide with your stricken Majesty, giving that peace, courage and strength, which the world cannot give and cannot take away.

JULIA G. SCOTT,
*President General, National Society,
Daughters of the American Revolution.*

AMERICAN EMBASSY, LONDON,

May 27th, 1910.

MADAM:

After reading, as requested, the letter which you addressed as President of the National Society of Daughters of the American Revolution to Her Majesty, the Queen Mother, on the occasion of her bereavement, I took pleasure in forwarding it to her through Her Master of the Household. He has replied, advising me of the pleasure with which Her Majesty received it, and of the fact that she has instructed Lord Howe to prepare a reply, which will doubtless reach you in due course.

Copies of the correspondence are herein enclosed, and I am,
Madam,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) WHITELAW REID.

MRS. MATTHEW T. SCOTT,

President General,

National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution,
Memorial Continental Hall,
Washington, D. C.

Enclosures:

1. Mr. Reid to Sir Charles Frederick, May 25, 1910.
2. Sir Charles Frederick to Mr. Reid, May 26, 1910.

AMERICAN EMBASSY, LONDON,
May 25th, 1910.

DEAR SIR CHARLES:

The enclosed letter has been forwarded to me by the President General of the National Society of Daughters of the American Revolution, from the headquarters of the Society at Memorial Continental Hall, Washington. This is the largest of the recognized patriotic societies among American women, and it represents an organization of descendants of the Colonists and founders of the Republic, embracing a membership of over 60,000 and extending into every State of the Union.

I am venturing to enclose it to you for submission at a convenient season to Her Majesty the Queen Mother. If any acknowledgment should be thought desirable, it will give me pleasure to take charge of its transmission.

Believe me, dear Sir Charles,

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) WHITELAW REID.

Lt. Col.

SIR CHARLES FREDERICK, K. C. V. O.,

Master of the Household,
Buckingham Palace.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

May 26th, 1910.

DEAR MR. WHITELAW REID:

I have given the letter from the President General of the National Society of Daughters of the American Revolution to Queen Alexandra, who was deeply touched by the kind thought and sympathy expressed in it. I am sending it to Lord Howe to answer by Her Majesty's desire.

Yours sincerely,

CHARLES FREDERICK.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

May 28th, 1910.

DEAR MADAM:

I have had the honour of submitting your letter to Queen Alexandra, and I am desired by Her Majesty to write and say that she appreciates, with all her heart, the most kind and touching words, in which are transmitted the thought and sympathy of so many American women, who represent an organization of descendants of the Colonists, and founders of the Republic.

Queen Alexandra greatly values the thought and feeling thus shown, in this hour of her great sorrow, and I venture to ask you to be good enough to convey to the members of your society the expression of Her Majesty's heartfelt thanks.

I remain, dear Madam,

Yours very faithfully,

(Signed) Howe,

Lord Chamberlain to

Queen Alexandra.

TO MRS. MATTHEW T. SCOTT.

REAL DAUGHTERS

LAURA HUNT CHACE.

Laura B. (Hunt), widow of Horace E. Chace, one of the only two "Real Daughters" of the American Revolution living in Worcester, died in March, 1910, aged 89 years, 10 months and 21 days.

Her father, Samuel Hunt, was enlisted in 1780 for guard service in Captain Thomas Whipple's company, doing duty at Rutland as guards of British prisoners. While in the service he lost his right leg in consequence of an injury received while fighting a fire in the prison barracks there. He was sliding down a ladder and injured his knee. Blood poisoning set in and Surgeon General Flint, of the Continental Army, amputated it near the thigh.

Samuel Hunt enlisted from Spencer, Massachusetts. He was married in Coldbrook to Lydia G. Green. Mrs. Chace was born in Coldbrook and lived there until 25 years old. She studied at the Coldbrook district schools and Phillipston Academy. She was married in Paxton to Horace E. Chace when 25 years old and lived in Paxton a few years. They removed to Worcester and lived a few years there, after which they removed to Brattleboro, Vermont. He died in Brattleboro, and Mrs. Chace and her son, H. L. Chace, returned to Worcester forty-two years ago.

Mrs. Chace leaves one son, with whom she lived, two granddaughters, Miss Helen Chace and Mrs. Stephen B. Randall, of Worcester, and one great-granddaughter, Miss Phyllis Randall.

She was a member of the Brattleboro, Vermont, Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

But an old age serene and bright,
And lovely as a Lapland night,
Shall lead thee to thy grave.—*Wordsworth.*

NOTES.

TESTIMONIAL RECEPTION TO MRS. SEABROOK SYDNOR.

The testimonial reception given to Mrs. Seabrook Sydnor, state regent, by the Lady Washington Chapter, April 5, was a charming event attended by several interesting features, chief among which was the presentation of a beautiful testimonial to Mrs. Sydnor.

After the reception in the parlors from 8.30 until 9.30, adjournment was made to the dining room, where a short program was given. The address was made by Chester A. Bryan and the presentation speech by Mrs. John M. Bennett of San Antonio, who, in behalf of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Texas, presented to Mrs. Sydnor an exquisite insignia set with diamonds and suspended from a gold bar, bearing the inscription in blue lettering, "Presented to Ella Hutchins Sydnor, Texas State Regent, by Daughters of the American Revolution."

New York, April 4, 1910.—Your honorary president-general, Mrs. Donald McLean, sends warm patriotic greetings to the reception assembled April 5, and heartily wishes she could be present to assist in honoring Mrs. Sydnor, state regent, for whom Mrs. McLean cherishes the highest, most admiring regard. E. N. R. McLean.

The greatest question ever debated in Rhode Island was decided on May 4th, 1776. It was then the General Assembly passed the act that created a sovereign state, thus setting aside all allegiance to the English Crown.

As the first colony to send forth a "Declaration," Rhode Island, by this act of independence, gave strength and courage to the other colonies.

"But the spirit it awakened
Still lives,—forever young."

—Mrs. Richard Jackson Barker, Chairman Tiverton School Committee.

Taken from the Report of the School Commissioner on the "Patriotic Observance of Rhode Island Independence Day."

Our fathers to their graves have gone;
Their strife is past—their triumphs won;
But sterner trials wait the race
Which rises in their honored place.—Whittier.

REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS

This department is intended for hitherto unpublished or practically inaccessible records of patriots of War for American Independence, which records may be helpful to those desiring admission to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and to the registrars of chapters. Such data will be gladly received by the editor of this magazine.

NAMES OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

Furnished by the Rev. Anson Titus, West Somerville, Mass.

(Continued from the May AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.)

The Rev. Anson Titus is the well known lecturer on American history. He is familiar with the many phases of social, economic, political, military and religious questions of colonial and revolutionary times.—EDITOR.

BEAN, HENRY H., d. in Charles county, Maryland, May 22, 1840; aged 87 years.

BECKROFT, FRANCIS, d. Schoharie, New York, November 2, 1852; aged 102 years.

BEMAN, NATHAN, resided with Aaron Bemis, in Malone, New York, 1842. Was an early settler in Chateaugay. In his youth resided near Ticonderoga, New York, and guided Col. Ethan Allen into the British fort at that place, when it was taken by the Americans in March, 1775. Was placed on the pension list, 1818; served in New York Line. Died in 1850.

BENCHLEY, DANIEL, CAPTAIN, d. at Fairfield, New York, November 17, 1847, at 93 years. A native of Rhode Island.

BENJAMIN, DANIEL, d. Washington, Warren county, New Jersey, about November —, 1853, at 95 years.

BENJAMIN, JESSE, d. Clayton, New York, September 6, 1857, at 92 years.

BENNETT, JABEZ, ESQ., d. Woodstock, Vermont, January 15, 1849, at 94 years; a native of Middleboro, Massachusetts. Was a "Green Mountain Boy."

BENNETT, ELEAZER, CAPTAIN, d. Durham, New Hampshire, December 25, 1851, at 101 years, 6 months and 9 days.

BERRY, NATHANIEL, d. Pittston, Maine, August 20, 1850, at 94 years, 8 months. "One of Washington's Life Guards."

BENTLEY, WILLIAM, CAPTAIN, d. Antwerp, New York, May 2, 1850, at 85 years; a native of Rhode Island.

BILL, ELEAZER, d. Lebanon, Connecticut, April 9, 1851, at 93 years; a pensioner.

BILL, PHINEAS, born in Groton, Connecticut; settled in Palmyra, New York, 1818, and d. there January 25, 1839, at 89 years; a pensioner.

BILLINGS, ASTIBEL, LIEUTENANT, d. about July —, 1838, at Hartwick, New York; aged 100 years. Was at Burgoyne's surrender.

BILLINGS, BENJAMIN, born in Preston, Connecticut; was at siege of Boston, White Plains, Saratoga and surrender of Burgoyne; d. at Macedon, New York, January 13, 1838, at 85 years; a pensioner.

BILLINGS, JESSE, d. South Deerfield, Massachusetts, February 19, 1849, at 84 years; a pensioner.

BISBEE, BENJAMIN, d. Stoughton, Massachusetts, about November —, 1849, at 90 years.

BISHOP, JOEL, born in Connecticut, 1839; married, 1789, Phebe Avery; settled in Rose, New York, but in 1837 removed to Havana, Ohio, where he died April 17, 1839, at 80 years.

BISHOP, SAMUEL, CAPTAIN, d. Rochester, New York, November 17, 1850, at 86 years.

BLAIR, JAMES, born 1755, d. in Canandaigua, New York, February 16, 1855, at 90 years; a pensioner; resided in Madison county, New York, for 50 years.

BLAIR, JOSEPH, d. at New Braintree, Massachusetts, September 27, 1802, at 61 years; married, 1784, Mercy Truent, who was a pensioner in Brookfield, Massachusetts, 1840; aged 80 years.]

BLAIR, REUBEN, d. Brockfield, Massachusetts, January 11, 1834, at 78 years. His widow, Susan, was a pensioner in 1840; aged 76 years.

BLISS, ASA, CAPTAIN, d. Rehoboth, Massachusetts, September 23, 1851, at 91 years; a pensioner.

BLODGETT, WILLIAM, d. Tyngsborough, Massachusetts, November 15, 1852, at 90 years, 8 months; a pensioner.

BLOOD, ABEL, d. August 19, 1852, at Goshen, New Hampshire, formerly of Bradford, New Hampshire.

BOGART, JOHN, CAPTAIN, d. Albany, New York, May 22, 1853, at 91 years and 8 months.

BOLSTER, ISAAC, CAPTAIN, born April 28, 1737; was a private in French and Indian war; was a lieutenant and responded on alarm from Lexington; afterwards commissioned captain; an early settler of Hebron, Maine, but removed to Paris, Maine; d. April 25, 1825, at 88 years; married, 1761, Mary Dwinell, who died April 14, 1814.

BOND, WILLIAM, d. Charlestown New Hampshire, about October —, 1852, at 94 years.

BOSTON, SHUBAEL, d. Kennebunkfort, Maine, January, 1839, at 81 years; a pensioner.

BOWEN, JEREMIAH, d. at Landaff, New Hampshire, March 10, 1849, at 98 years.

BOWKER, ———, MAJOR, d. Madrias, Massachusetts, August 8, 1850, at 86 years; a pensioner.

BOWKER, JOHN, d. Leominster, Massachusetts, December, 1843, at 98 years.

BOWMAN, JOHN, he was born in Lexington, Massachusetts, July 3, 1759, d. Ashburnham, Massachusetts, October 22, 1847, at 88 years. His wife died June 8, 1841, aged 76 years.

BOYCE, DAVID, d. Salem, Massachusetts, August 27, 1838, at 89 years; a pensioner.

BOYDEN, JUSTUS, d. Smithfield, New York, February 11, 1840, at 85 years.

Names of soldiers of the American Revolution who lived and died in the Old North Precinct of Bridgewater (now Brockton) and who are buried in the following grounds:

(Continued.)

SOUTH MAIN STREET CEMETERY.

Simeon Brett,	Constant Southworth,
Leavett Thayer,	Simeon Keith,
Seth Kingman,	Jesse Perkins,
Ebenazer Edson,	Jonathan Perkins,
Benjamin Keith,	Levi Keith,
Jeremiah Thayer,	Joseph Snell,
Capt. Joseph Howard,	Nehemiah Lincoln,
Abijah Thayer,	Asa Keith,
	Luke Perkins.

COWSETT CEMETERY.

John Tilden,	Daniel Manley, 1st,
Nathan Packard,	Daniel Manley, 2nd,
Mark Perkins,	John Dailey,
	Nathaniel Manley.

BURIAL PLACE NEAR FAIR GROUNDS.

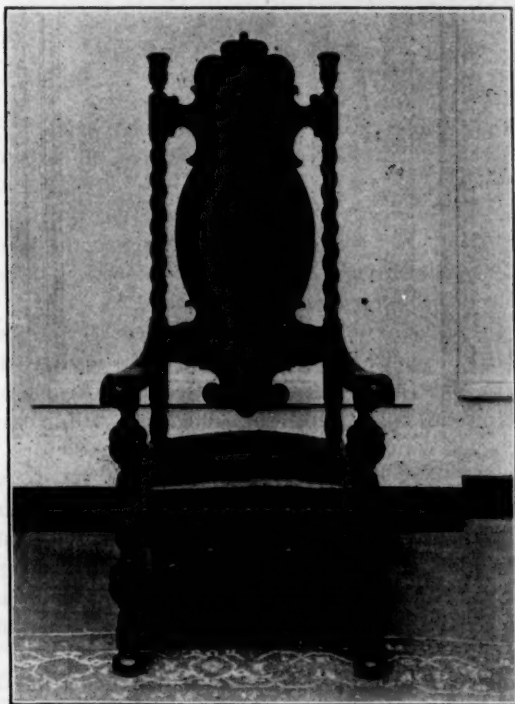
Ebenezer Dunbar,	Ephraim Jackson,
	Jonathan Perkins.

BUMPUS CORNER CEMETERY.

David Edson,	Ebenezer Warren,
Nathan Leach,	Josiah Edson,
Ephraim Noyes,	Joseph Pettingill,
	William Shaw.

—MARY E. CHARLES, *Historian*.

One of the most original gifts contributed to the Continental Hall building was a large armchair of exquisite style and workmanship, called the "Throne Chair." Two twisted supports uphold a thistle on either side of a crown regnant, supported by arabesque below a scroll bearing the words "Honorary President General." The back is oval, studded with heavy bronze nails, upholstered like the seat with heavy bronze leather. The seat is square, the arms broad and curved, sup-



ported by heavily carved columns. The seat is finished with a carved decorated shield for its center.

The chair was presented by the regent, Mrs. Katherine Livingston Eagan, in the name of the Katherine Livingston Chapter, of Jacksonville, Florida. It is to be used by each retiring honorary president general in turn. Mrs. McLean, honorary president general, was asked to come to the platform and be the first one to occupy it, which request she responded to in a very clever speech.

WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

By unanimous vote of the Magazine Committee we have recommended to our Editor, Mrs. Elroy M. Avery, that accounts of Chapter work be limited to three hundred words. This recommendation is made because with nine hundred chapters to report, many of them of necessity wait long months before seeing their reports in print.

(From the Magazine Committee.)

MRS. HOWARD L. HODGKINS, *Secretary.*

MRS. ELLEN S. MUSSEY, *Chairman.*

Oakland Chapter (Oakland, California), has had a very successful year. Our chapter has enrolled on its lists eighty members, the limit agreed upon, with several on its waiting list. The new members for the year numbering nine.

The chapter has held its monthly meetings at the homes of the various members who offer to act as hostesses. Our programs have been both social and instructive.

Mrs. Frederick Jewel Laird, our state regent, is a member of Oakland Chapter and a true Daughter who instills her own enthusiasm into the members of the chapter. At one of our monthly meetings the chapter presented her with a beautiful flag, as a token of appreciation of her zeal and work. Six little tots dressed in white carrying it down the stairs and through the long rooms, singing the "Star Spangled Banner."

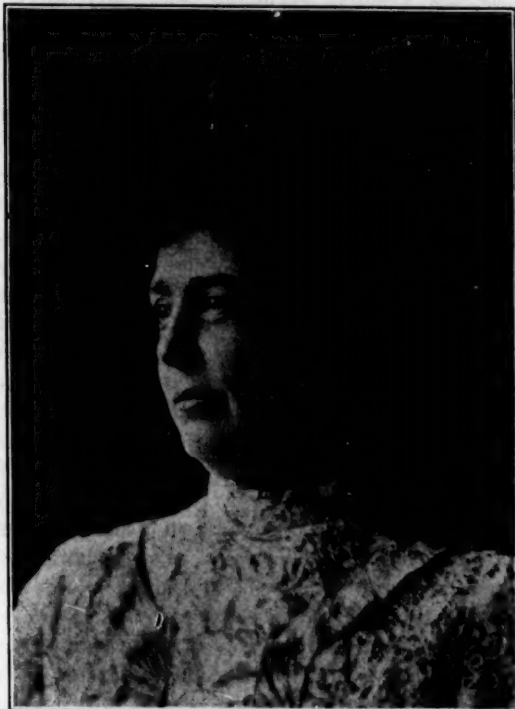
Miss Clarissa Cole, state secretary, and a most genial and efficient worker, is also a member of the Oakland Chapter.

Mrs. Sybil A. Gage, a member of Oakland Chapter, who has taken an active part in the work of the Society, is chairman of state committee on patriotic education.

The chapter's work for patriotic education, under the supervision of Mrs. Ross Morgan, has met with general approval, both by the chapter and the public. The chapter has given lectures on the history of the flag, which is fully illustrated with colored slides. The lecture was written by one of the members. It has been given before three of the grammar schools, and at the Orphans' Home, and at the Settlement.

Counting the adults with the children, 2,450 people have heard this lecture. The children, especially the boys, showing great interest.

Perhaps some of our future statesmen or men of influence



Mrs. F. J. Laird, State Regent, 1908-9.

may look back to this lecture as their first impulse toward patriotism; thus the Daughters may be making history.

Our regent, Mrs. Mary T. T. Kett, has been successful in promoting a spirit of sociability and interest among the members. Although the chapter is large the meetings are harmonious and pleasant, fostering the spirit of patriotism and love of country which inspired our forefathers.—MRS. SARAH HEALD STEARNS, *Historian*.

Martha Washington Chapter (Sioux City, Iowa) spent the months of 1909 and 1910 in the study of the immigration question which proved more interesting than we anticipated.

The year 1910 is devoted to the study of the historical novels of our country, beginning with "My Lady Pocahontas," by John E. Cook, portraying the early history of Virginia.

Our chapter now numbers sixty-eight.

Flag day, 1910, the chapter was entertained by our vice-regent, Mrs. Leone C. Gould, most delightfully.

In July, Miss Osborne invited the Daughters to spend the day with her at her home in Lemars.

A picnic luncheon was held in August in the summer home of our comrade, Mrs. Hallam, at Riverside.

In September we began our year's study of the historical novels of our country, a general outline of which was delightfully given by our hostess, Mrs. Dean. Committees were appointed for the entertainment of our guests for the state conference to be held the following month, October 26 to 28. We trust that our guests derived as much pleasure and satisfaction as we did in attending the reception, luncheons, trolley rides and sessions during their stay.

We were honored by the election at the state conference of our vice-regent, Mrs. Leone C. Gould, as state auditor.

We mourn the loss of our "Real Daughter," Mrs. Emily Reed Nettleton, whose death occurred May 14, 1909. It has been a great pleasure to us to visit her each month, to remember her birthday and holidays and when she was called home by the Divine Father we felt a personal loss. It was our privilege to choose her last resting place in Logan Park Cemetery and all funeral expenses were paid by the chapter. We have also purchased with the assistance of the Sons of the Revolution the lot adjoining. We have placed a simple marker on the grave and it is the hope of the chapter to sometime erect a suitable stone in honor of the "Real Daughter" of whom we were so proud. On Decoration day her resting place was marked with a flag and covered with flowers.—
HELEN E. TALLEY, *Historian*.

Loyalty Chapter (Alexandria, Louisiana) was organized November 6, 1907.

Being now at the close of our second year it is not only my privilege but pleasure as historian to submit the report of the work of 1909.

In February the first state conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Louisiana was held in New Orleans at the home of Miss Virginia Fairfax, regent of the Spirit of '76 Chapter of that city. The four chapters of the state sent their representatives and delegates. Loyalty Chapter was ably represented by her regent, Mrs. L. M. Wade, whose interesting efforts for the welfare of our chapter have been thoroughly recognized and appreciated.

The conference was called to adopt by-laws for the state government. Mrs. Hamilton Tebault was re-elected state regent and our chapter had the honor of having one of her Daughters, Mrs. D. F. Clark, a descendant of the illustrious Patrick Henry, of Revolutionary fame, elected vice-regent.

During the month of March we decided to award a prize to any school child of Alexandria writing the best essay on the subject of "Loyalty at the time of the Revolution." Mrs. G. M. Whitney and Mrs. T. S. Bryan decided the best essay was written by Miss Ruby Hane of the central high school—so she was presented with a gold medal bearing the emblem of the Daughters of the American Revolution and inscribed with Loyalty Chapter. It had been the desire of our chapter ever since its organization to own two handsome American flags, so on the night of April 22nd, we gave our first public entertainment to raise funds with which to purchase them. The Rapides Opera House was secured and appropriately decorated in the national colors, the Daughters of the American Revolution occupied the boxes and our evening of patriotic songs, patriotic pictures and the address delivered by Prof. Reese Keim, on patriotism, proved a delightful success.

During the evening Mrs. J. W. Alexander was chosen standard bearer by our regent and presented with a beautiful silk flag, which was the gift to the chapter from Mrs. G. M. G. Stafford.

The sum of \$65.00 was realized from the entertainment and

a committee of Mrs. G. M. Mitchell, Mrs. C. M. Thuen and Mrs. J. M. Alexander was appointed to purchase the flags.

Flag day on the 14th of June was observed by Loyalty Chapter, on the Court House lawn. The school children were present and the merchants as well as citizens decorated with flags.

Dr. John Gray delivered a stirring patriotic address and after national songs had been sung, flags were generously distributed by the Daughters among all present.

Our chapter though, accepted the invitation of Dr. John Gray to attend services at Christ Church, where patriotic music and an appropriate sermon were much enjoyed. I cannot close my report without a word of praise and congratulation on behalf of the officers of the chapter. One and all have been loyal and conscientious.

In fact the spirit of unity and loyalty will insure the success of Loyalty Chapter, and be the means of carrying forward the good work already begun by the society.—MAUD MERRELL FLORON, *Historian*.

Francis Scott Key Chapter (Baltimore, Maryland).—The Francis Scott Key Chapter was organized on the 11th day of April, 1910, at the home of Mrs. James Davidson Iglehart, Baltimore, with twenty-six members.

It was formed in honor of the state regent, Mrs. J. Pembroke Thom and named for her ancestor, Francis Scott Key, jurist, poet and author of "The Star-Spangled Banner." After announcing the name of the new chapter, Mrs. Thom appointed Mrs. Iglehart the regent and requested her to appoint her officers, which are as follows:

Honorary regent, Mrs. J. Pembroke Thom; vice-regent, Miss Alice Key Blount; corresponding secretary, Miss Florence MacKubin; recording secretary, Mrs. George Leiper Carey; treasurer, Miss Rebecca Myers; registrar, Mrs. John R. Larus; historian, Mrs. James Mercer Garnett.

Mrs. Iglehart stated that the chapter was formed for patriotic purposes and to perpetuate the memory of Francis Scott Key. Also that the first work of the chapter would be the presentation of a large flag to the Pembroke memorial playground, at City Springs Park. This playground is supported

by Mrs. J. Pembroke Thom, being given by her in memory of her husband, Dr. Thom. In giving the flag, the members of the chapter will doubly honor Mrs. Thom in that they have chosen the name of the author of "The Star-Spangled Banner," Mrs. Thom's distinguished ancestor, as the name of their chapter. The Pembroke playground is situated in the very heart of Baltimore's most congested foreign district and is frequented by little Russians, Poles, Bohemians and children of other nationalities. The members of Francis Scott Key Chapter hope to instill in these little foreigners love and respect for the national emblem.

Miss Alice Key Blount, vice-regent, spoke of the pride and pleasure it was to her to belong to a chapter named in honor of her grandfather. After the business of the afternoon was over, a beautiful collation was served at which the healths of Mrs. Thom and of Mrs. Iglehart were drunk with much enthusiasm. Mrs. Yates Sterling, of the Thomas Johnson Chapter, Miss Sarah Custis, regent of the Washington-Custis chapter, and Miss Camak were among the invited guests. Mrs. Iglehart, the regent, is well known and prominent among the Daughters of the American Revolution, having often been sent as delegate to congress from the Baltimore chapter, of which she was an officer for many years. She withdrew from that chapter to form the Thomas Johnson Chapter, of which she was vice-regent for over four years, representing it on many occasions. She then directed her great talent as organizer towards forming a chapter in honor of her state regent, Mrs. Thom, and her distinguished ancestor, Francis Scott Key, and represented the chapter at the congress in Washington. Being a woman of great executive ability, much experience and attractive personality, Mrs. Iglehart's friends predict great success for this new chapter, under her able leadership.—MRS. JAMES MERCER GARNETT, *Historian*.

Pe-to-se-ga Chapter (Petoskey, Michigan) was formally organized by the state regent, Mrs. James P. Brayton.

The follownig officers were elected: regent, Mrs. Marguerite Hanna Reusch; vice-regent, Mrs. Martha Pepper, Ramsdell; recording secretary, Mrs. Sallie Lankford Shields; cor-

responding secretary, Mrs. Hattie Rose Lawton; treasurer, Mrs. Ella Tyler Rose; historian, Miss Margaret Cecelia Bontecou; registrar, Mrs. Cora Nichols Kephart; chaplain, Mrs. Fanny Metheany Quaintance.

Mrs. Brayton, who is a charming and attractive woman, welcomed her "new Daughters" to her family circle. She has already served as state regent for three years and received the unanimous endorsement for the fourth term, which was confirmed at Washington.

There are thirty-five chapters now in the state, 13 of which had been added during Mrs. Brayton's regime as regent, and the total membership in the state is 1,930.

In the evening a reception was given to introduce Mrs. Brayton and the new chapter to the ladies of Petoskey.

Mrs. Brayton explained the objects and the various lines of work which are taken up by different chapters, and also spoke of the excellent Michigan laws for the protection of the flag against use for advertising or in any way which detracts from the honor due it.

The name which was chosen by the new chapter is the Indian name of the early owner of most of the land upon which our little city is built. The story is that the braves of the tribe had just returned from the south country where they had trapped for many moons, and when they had reached the mouth of a tiny creek near Manistee they camped for the night. In the morning the chief, Nee-i-too-shing (Early Dawn), put back the tent flap and the first rays of the sun shone into his face and at the same instant the first cry of his new-born son came to his ears and he said: "I will call the boy Pe-to-se-ga," which translated means "Rising Sun," and it was this lad who afterward owned most of the present site of Petoskey, and who planted apple orchards, some of the trees of which could be seen only a few years ago.

The new chapter starts out with 15 members and the credit for the organization is due to the efforts of the first regent of the chapter, Mrs. Reusch, who gave time, energy and thought to the work.

She was a daughter of Samuel Telford Hanna and granddaughter of Samuel Hanna, who was intimately connected with

the early history of Fort Wayne, having been judge of the circuit court, a member of the state senate for three years and of the house one year. He was also president of the Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Co., and created the State Bank of Indiana. He was a grandson of Patrick Hanney, of Sorby Castle, Gallo-way, Scotland.

On the maternal side Mrs. Reusch is eligible to the Founders and Patriots, and Colonial Dames. She has three bars on her Daughters of the American Revolution emblem, the three soldiers who entitle her to them being John Roberts, Sr., John Roberts, Jr., and John Somers, of Somers Point, N. J.

Other lineal lines of Mrs. Reusch contain the names of men who assisted in building the nation in those early days—Robert Goodell, of New England, Richard Risley, who was one of the founders of the commonwealth of Connecticut, and whose name appears on the "first settlers" monument of Hartford.

She also claims her descent from the Pease, Vassall and Adams families, who came in the ship *Fortune* to Plymouth, Mass., in 1621.—MARGARET C. BOUTEON.

Molly Aiken Chapter (Antrim, New Hampshire).—Since its organization with fifteen charter members, February 25, 1909, to February 25, 1910, it had doubled its numbers, and at the present writing thirty-three names are enrolled.

The chapter feels honored in having two members residing in New York city, who are descendants of Molly Aiken. The chapter work is both literary and social; programs are prepared a year in advance, and the papers on various historical subjects are very instructive.

The meetings are held at the homes of the members the first Friday in each month, beginning in October and ending in June. During the past year the chapter has contributed to the support of a "Real Daughter," to the Martha Berry school at Rome, Georgia, and also toward the fund for a portrait bust of a hero of Revolutionary fame of New Hampshire, to be placed in the rotunda of Memorial Continental Hall at Washington.

Our first social affair was given in the town hall, March 16th, the eve of the day celebrated by the evacuation of Boston by the British, to raise funds for a boulder and tablet to be placed on the site of the home of Molly Aiken in this village.

For an hour there was a formal reception to President Washington, members of his cabinet and their wives.

The noted guests were dressed with powdered wigs, silver buckles, silken gowns and delicate laces and the flash and sparkle of antique jewels made an artistic and beautiful picture. The ushers and all Daughters of the American Revolution members were also dressed in the costumes of ye olden days. Following the reception there were scenes representing life in colonial times, the first being a large kitchen with the old fire place and all its unique utensils, and old cradle over one hundred years old, standing in one corner contained the baby of the family, while one a little older sat rocking it, the father sat reading with his candle hung on the back of a chair, and most interesting of all was the mother spinning and winding the yarn on the old clock reel.

Next came four scenes in Washington's life, followed by other tableaux. These scenes were interspersed with music and readings.

Forty dollars were cleared and the chapter has the satisfaction of knowing that very soon there will be a fitting memorial to its patron saint, Molly Aiken.—MRS. VIOLA BASS DEACON, *Historian*.

Saratoga Chapter (Saratoga, New York).—The year just drawing to a close has been a very successful one for the Saratoga Chapter.

Our regent, Mrs. G. F. Comstock, has personally supervised the placing of markers along the road to Freeman's Farm. There are now eight granite slabs to point the way to the field where the decisive battle of the Revolution was fought. The placing of these was made possible by the success of the Loan Exhibit and Tea held by the local chapter last summer. One of the members gave her home, a wonderful place of Revolutionary fame, from the furniture to the old well. The inhabitants of Saratoga Springs and the neighboring towns brought their treasures till the house was crowded with old silver, glass and laces, as well as charters of grants to land given the early settlers, in this section of the country by King George III.

We have held monthly meetings this winter at which papers by different members have been read. We have discussed "The

Champlain Ter-centenary," "The Hudson-Fulton Celebration," "The Suffragist Movement," "The Discovery of the North Pole," "Great Engineering Projects of the United States," and "America's Part in Aviation and its Effect on World's History."

A paper on current events was also given at each meeting.—
NATALIE KOLCORD, *Historian*.

Mecklenburg Chapter (Charlotte, North Carolina).—Mecklenburg, the first chapter in North Carolina, was organized May, 1898, by Mrs. E. D. Latta, state regent. The growth of membership has been steady, and has this year a membership of ninety-two.

New members admitted during the year, twelve.

Transferred to other chapters, three.

The most important event of the year was the meeting of the Ninth Annual State Conference, held in Charlotte by invitation of the Mecklenburg Chapter.

A fine program was prepared and successfully carried out. The visiting delegates were the recipients of many social attentions.

The amount expended for the entertainment of the State Conference was \$141.65.

As we have no immigrant children to teach lessons of patriotism, the chapter decided to begin the work of patriotic education by giving \$10.00 for the purpose of purchasing John Fisk's histories for the library of the Presbyterian College for Women.

The old Ingan Creek Burying Ground, Where Alex Craighead had his home, was in a sad state of neglect. The chapter secured the door stone of the old Revolutionary church, had it suitably inscribed and placed for a marker. Later the chapter will restore the rock wall around the burying grounds and beautifying it in other ways.

The cost of erecting the Ingan Creek monument was \$17.00.

The chapter day was celebrated by unveiling the monument at Ingan Creek, at which time suitable exercises, consisting of prayer, patriotic address and songs.

By request of the Francis Scott Key Memorial Association, the chapter contributed \$3.00 to help preserve the home of the author of the Star-Spangled Banner.

\$25.00 was given for the purpose of helping to keep the old

cemetery in order. In this cemetery are buried Thos. Polk, Gen. Graham and other Revolutionary soldiers.

The chapter holds regular monthly meetings at the homes of the members. After the business routine a paper on American history is read, this is followed by a social hour, the hostess serving refreshments.—CORDELIA W. PHIFER, *Recording Secretary*.

Thomas Peck Chapter (Thomas, North Carolina).—When the colonies of America found the tyranny of a British King intolerable, among the first to give public voice against existing conditions was the Scotch-Irish settlement of Presbyterians in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina.

Here was framed and declared that now famous Declaration of Independence, May 20th, 1775, the spot on which the Declaration was read being marked by a large bronze memorial tablet, placed in the center of the street, marking the spot on which Thomas Polk stood when he read. This tablet calls the attention of the casual visitor or passer-by to the man and the spot, but to those of the Thomas Polk Chapter, it is not needed to recall the illustrious, patriotic man of Mecklenburg County, of whom they know, revere and can say in unison:

"Hail, Memory, hail! in thy exhaustless mine,
From age to age unnumbered treasures shine."

One of the prime movers in the proposed resistance to British tyranny was Thomas Polk, a sturdy pioneer and patriot, and a gallant soldier as well. For this distinguished and patriotic North Carolinian and American is named Thomas Polk Chapter (Charlotte, N. C.) Daughters of the American Revolution.

This chapter was formed in 1908, or about two years ago, and has steadily increased in membership until it now has forty members, with a good prospective growth. The officers of the chapter are:

Mrs. W. W. Watt, regent; Mrs. Ronald Wilson, secretary; Miss Alice Haughton, corresponding secretary; Miss Hazeline Thomas, registrar; Mrs. Nora Neel Moore, treasurer; Mrs. Fred Laxton, historian.

Among contributions so far have been: To committee on art,

\$5.00; to Baldwin Industrial School, \$5.00; to Continental Memorial Hall, \$25.00; Benevolent Institutions, \$10.00 worth of books.

The special work in hand now is raising a fund for a suitable memorial arch to Col. Thomas Polk, to be placed in Colonial Cemetery, Charlotte, N. C.—MRS. FRED LAXTON, *Historian*.

Canton Chapter (Canton, Ohio).—At a meeting of Canton Chapter, the regent, Miss Elizabeth Clifford Neff, was presented with a gold pin, bearing her name and inscribed with "Founder" Canton Chapter, chapter regent." Miss Elizabeth S. Reed, historian of the chapter, in presenting the pin said: "On behalf of the Canton chapter, I have a personal report to make to you. There appeared May 28, 1908, the announcement that Canton was to have a local chapter of the national society, Daughters of the American Revolution, and that the national board of managers has appointed Miss Elizabeth Neff regent with power to organize and direct the chapter. You, with unflinching courage and indomitable patience, assisted by those you knew to be eligible to membership, succeeded in forming this chapter, November 11, 1908, with a membership of 31. Ably have you fulfilled the exacting and oftentimes arduous duties of regent, never lacking in zeal, ever working for our advancement, as proved by our membership now fifty-one. Therefore in the name of the chapter the historian is requested to present to you this testimonial of our affectionate admiration."

The members answered at roll call with "Women of the Revolution." Mrs. H. D. Rankin gave a paper on "Life During the Revolution." The meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Charles Cock, and the next meeting; May 16, will be held at the home of Mrs. A. C. Brandt, when election of officers and a report of the delegate, Mrs. Brandt, to the Continental Congress at Washington, will be read.

Old Northwest Chapter No. 564 (Ravenna, Ohio) was organized at Ravenna on February 22, 1901, at the home of the regent, Mrs. W. H. Beebe.

The chapter observes Flag Day, June 14, and usually "Fathers' Day," December 20. It has been customary each re-

curing February 22 to make a contribution to the fund for furnishing the national building at Washington known as "Memorial Continental Hall" and last year the chapter received special commendation for having contributed the largest amount in proportion to membership of any chapter in the state. A memorable event in the work of the chapter was that of erecting a marker for Captain Samuel Brady at the spot where the waters of the lake that took his name sheltered him from the Indians eager for his capture and death by torture. The dedication was made on Wednesday, August 18, with impressive ceremonies. The chapter is still endeavoring to verify the names of all Revolutionary soldiers buried in Portage county and when finished, a suitable tablet will be prepared and given place in Maple Grove chapel until the building of the contemplated Memorial Hall, at Ravenna, something that will be earnestly worked for. The chapter possesses a complete set of the lineage book which is always accessible at the home of the regent. The AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, is the organ of the national organization and each month this magazine is reviewed by the local chapter in order to keep in touch with the work of sister chapters.

The chapter has observed all of the stated days and in 1905 it celebrated Flag Day by entertaining the Cuyahoga-Portage Chapter, of Akron, at the Beebe home, on which occasion the state regent, Mrs. James L. Bottsford, of Youngstown, was present. The chapter has also made a practice of exchanging civilities with local societies of prominence, exemplifying its strong social feature.

The annual picnic will be held at Oak Hill Place, Brady Lake, next July 15, on invitation of Miss Adah Lorena Merrell, hostess, assisted by Miss Adah Maria Pryor and Mrs. Ida Patterson. The motto in the year book for that day is, "Hang sorrow! Care will kill a cat, therefore let's be merry."

Multnomah Chapter (Portland, Oregon).—From the fact that I had never severed my connection with the Multnomah Chapter of Portland, Oregon, although for the present a resident of Boston, Massachusetts, I was able to represent the above-named chapter at the nineteenth session of the Conti-

mental Congress, just closed. It was not only very agreeable for me to attend these fine meetings, but also well for my chapter to have a delegate to them, for as no one else was in Washington City from Oregon, who belonged to the Daughters of the American Revolution, and as there is no other chapter in that state besides the Multnomah, there would otherwise have been no one to represent the grand organization from distant Oregon. It seems strange that in a state which has so many women who, from their ancestors, having played a more or less conspicuous part in the Revolutionary War, are entitled to membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution society, that there should be but one chapter in the state. Such is, however, the fact.

When one considers that Portland, the metropolis of Oregon, has a population of two hundred and fifty thousand and that new people are constantly coming into the state, it is surely but a question of time before other chapters will be organized. Indeed, at this present writing, I am told that another chapter is in process of formation, so I sincerely trust that by the time the twentieth Continental Congress is ready to convene that whoever represents Oregon at that time will be able to report a number of new chapters in addition.

The Multnomah Chapter has its full complement of one hundred members. This limit was imposed for the express purpose of encouraging the formation of new chapters. The ladies composing the chapter are, it is hardly necessary to say, among the leading women of the state. The chapter, since its organization in 1896, has held regular meetings on the third Wednesday of each month, beginning with October and ending with May. Fine programs in accordance with the spirit of the object for which the society was formed have been and are given, either by members or outside talent. The meetings are held at the residences of the members, and in addition to the excellent programs provided at these meetings, the Sons of the American Revolution have united with the Daughters in the observance of patriotic events, as the Battle of Bunker Hill, Battle of Lexington, and so forth.

Besides its contributions to the Continental Hall from time to time, the Multnomah Chapter sent on ten dollars this year

for a chair for the platform. This seems a small sum in comparison with some of the magnificent contributions of the other states, but in extenuation I will say that just at present the members of the chapter are deeply interested in an organization, only gotten under way last Christmas, this is the News-boys' League, which, for the time being, is absorbing about all of their time and energy.

When the League was first started it was suggested to the boys that they should call themselves the Children of the Republic, but as they thought this name sounded too juvenile, the former name was taken in preference. The League now comprises one hundred and sixty members. They meet every week, when lessons in patriotism and good citizenship are given them. They have a gymnasium, where they exercise. Next year it is hoped that they will own their own building. This seems quite probable as the Sons of the American Revolution are helping the Daughters in this splendid enterprise. Other business men of Portland are also interested in the News-boys' League.

The chapter has succeeded already in having the curfew law enforced, which requires the boys to go home by eight in winter and nine P. M. in summer. The chapter is now trying to get the council to pass an ordinance by which boys under ten years of age will be prohibited from selling papers.

Mrs. Wallace McCamant, of Portland, Oregon, is state regent, Mrs. T. C. Taylor, of Pendleton, is state vice-regent. Mrs. Thomas Anderson, of Portland, Oregon, is regent of Multnomah Chapter. Mrs. Parker is the vice-regent.

Respectfully submitted,

KATE STEVENS BINGHAM.

Mrs. Kate Stevens Bingham, alternate for the regent of the Multnomah Chapter, and incidentally representative from Oregon to the Nineteenth Continental Congress.

Brookville Chapter (Brookville, Pennsylvania).—In February, 1910, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook entertained the members of the Brookville Chapter, their husbands and about fifty friends with a banquet at the New Commercial Hotel in honor of Washington's birthday and to commemorate the tenth

anniversary of the chapter's existence. Mrs. Cook is an ideal hostess and the banquet was perfect in every detail.

The dining room, which was decorated with cut flowers and flags, with pictures of George and Martha Washington in prominent places, presented a most beautiful scene with the guests seated at three tables which filled the large room completely.

Handsome embossed menu cards bore the emblems of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the favors were artificial cherries tied with ribbon and fastened with a pin bearing the picture of George Washington.

The toasts were original and entertaining, some of them creating a gale of merriment, while others revealed the work of the chapter and its hopes for the future. An orchestra furnished excellent music which added to the pleasure of the guests.

The organization of the chapter, ten years ago, was due to the interest and enthusiasm of Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, and she has been ever since, our efficient and beloved regent. After the toasts, Mrs. Charles Corbet, second vice-regent, in a few gracious words, presented a handsome solid gold pendant, inscribed with the insignia of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the name of the regent and her chapter, to Mrs. Cook, as a testimonial of the love and appreciation the chapter bears to her, who has been the guide and inspiration of our work.

The chapter contributes each year to the Continental Hall fund and for several years has offered competitive prizes to the pupils of the high schools of the county, and for three years has extended the prize offer to ten township schools. We have more recently commenced work among the foreigners, and are looking forward to another year of usefulness.—MAUDE PADDOCK STEWART, *Recording Secretary*.

Mary Baker Allen Chapter (Cornwall, Vermont) celebrated on March 4, the one hundred and nineteenth anniversary of Vermont's admission to statehood. The pleasant home of Mrs. S. P. Hoyt, was attractively decorated with pine boughs and flags. Conspicuous among the latter was the flag used by Ad-

miral Farragut on his battleship. Vermont post cards, on each of which was written a question in history, served as place cards for the members and guests, while Vermont flags and other emblems adorned the tables. After a short business meeting, the following program was announced by the regent, Mrs. I. H. Lane. An interesting historical sketch of Vermont from 1609 to 1791 by Mrs. H. E. Sanford, was followed by a finely written article, "Famous Men of Vermont," by Mrs. J. W. Atwood. Miss Arabella Foote told in a pleasing manner of the "Noted Warren of the Green Mountain State," and Miss Maude Parkhill gave a recitation entitled "Sugarin," also a piano solo. Appropriate poems were read by Mrs. Lane and Mrs. W. H. Bingham. Mrs. Pratt gave an entertaining account of her recent visit to Washington and the program closed with the singing of America. The guest of honor was Mrs. J. S. Mott, the mother of the hostess and a "Real Daughter" of 1812.—KATHERINE GRISWOLD, *Historian*.

Col. John Evans Chapter (Morgantown, West Virginia) owes its existence to the enthusiastic efforts of Mrs. Parks Fisher.

Our chapter was formally organized on October 6, 1909, at the home of Mrs. Fisher, when all of the officers for the year were appointed by the hostess, who had been unanimously selected as regent. The following is a list of the other officers: Mrs. William Moorhead, vice-regent; Mrs. A. W. Nolan, recording secretary; Mrs. J. C. Pickenpaugh, corresponding secretary; Mrs. L. D. Beall, treasurer; Mrs. Blaine Elkins, registrar; Miss Martha Boughner, historian; Mrs. F. A. T. Griffith, chaplain.

At this meeting a number of committees were appointed, and the members have entered upon their various duties with an enthusiasm that promises a brilliant future. Many important plans in regard to our work in the future were discussed, and an awakened interest was shown in the fascinating historical events of our country, which is as old as the republic itself, and of our state, which in revolutionary times was a part of old Virginia, and shares with her, all those traditions of valor and patriotism, which have always been the fore-runners of liberty.

The most important event in the history of our chapter, occurred on January 6, 1910, when we received our National Charter, which was presented to us by our state regent, Mrs. R. H. Edmondson, at the home of Mrs. Fisher, our chapter regent. Mrs. Edmondson prefaced the presentation of the charter in a brilliant speech, outlining the work the National Society has accomplished, and personally appealing to all present to emulate its example in zeal and efficiency. Mrs. Fisher accepted the charter on behalf of our chapter in a few appropriate and witty remarks.

Our charter contains the names of twenty-three members, and among them are four lineal descendants of Col. John Evans, whose prominence in the Colonial history of our county induced us to honor our chapter by giving it his name.

Early in the Eighteenth century, Col. Evans secured a "toma-hawk" right to a large tract of land in West Augusta county, in the western part of Virginia, when life was in constant danger from savage foes. At a later date, he took up his residence on this land previously obtained by a settlement right, and was a prominent citizen of his community, when Monongalia county was formed from a part of West Augusta. For almost the third of a century, he rendered efficient service to his country and state in various positions of trust and honor, being at one time the military commandant of his county, which included a frontier of 300 miles, and also serving as a colonel under General Brodhead in the Revolutionary war. He represented his county in the General Assembly of Virginia, and was a member of the convention of 1776. He was the first clerk of the court of Monongalia county, and one of the most notable events in his history, while serving in this capacity, was the visit of General Washington to his home—where the records were kept—on business connected with the issuing of land warrants. Col. Evans entertained him over night at his home nestling among the hills, overlooking the waters of the beautiful Monongahela river.

At the close of the business session a reception was held, and a luncheon was served by the hostess.

Among the matters of business that recently received attention was the decision to have the coat-of-arms of our state, dis-

played in the West Virginia room of Continental Hall, and a sum of money was donated for this purpose.

Our regent was our delegate to the Continental Congress held in Washington in April.

The entertainment committee has planned a series of social affairs commemorative of events calculated to stimulate national sentiment, and the program committee has arranged a variety of interesting features for our meetings.—**MARTHA BOUGHNER**, Historian.

Rainier Chapter (Seattle, Washington).—On the night of January 15, 1909, was held the Annual Colonial Powder Ball of Rainier Chapter, which was, as usual, a great success, socially and financially. In the absence of the regent from the city, the receiving line was headed by the first vice-regent of the chapter, Mrs. Richard A. Ballinger, assisted by the state regent, Mrs. Albert H. Kuhn, of Hoquiam; Mrs. Elinor Ingersoll Thorne, Mrs. Edmund Bowden, Mrs. Julia Randolph Hardenbergh, ex-regents of the chapter, and by the other chapter officers. The grand march, which was very impressive, was led by Mrs. Ballinger, escorted by Mr. W. Edward Starr, President of the Seattle Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, the other ladies of the receiving line escorted by ushers—and the entire company following. The minuet, which is always the feature of the Colonial Ball, was danced by twenty-four young matrons and maids most charming.

The regular January meeting was held at "Evergreen Heights," the residence of Mrs. H. E. Holmes, at which time, Dr. Thomas Franklin Kane, President of the University of Washington, gave an address on "An Educational Mission for the Daughters of the American Revolution," full of earnest, convincing, eloquent thought. The state regent, Mrs. A. H. Kuhn, of Hoquiam, was present, and gave a few words of greeting and encouragement. Mrs. D. A. Gove, regent of Seattle Chapter, was also present, and gave words of greeting from her chapter. Miss Ellen Shelton was soloist for the afternoon, and delighted all present with her beautiful voice. At this meeting delegates and alternates to the Continental Con-

gress were elected. Miss Roberta Frye and Mrs. Edmund Bowden being the delegates elected. Tea was served.

At the February meeting which was held at the home of Mrs. C. E. Lewis, reports from standing committees read and accepted. Mrs. Elinor Ingersoll Thorne gave an intensely interesting account of "The Exaltation of the Flag—by the Americans in the Philippine Islands"—having obtained her information from headquarters, and telling of events unknown to most of us, but of vital interest to all. At this meeting *eleven* new members were elected.

In the absence of Mrs. Alfred Battle, who was traveling in the Orient, the March meeting was held with Miss Constance Wilcox. Miss Emma Shumway read selections from actual "Notes from the journal of a Revolutionary Soldier," and Miss Gertrude Burwell gave a number of beautiful songs. She was accompanied by her sister, Miss Margaret Burwell. The hostess and her mother, assisted by friends, served refreshments during the social hour.

The April meeting was held at the commodious home of the chapter's former regent, Mrs. Edmund Bowden. Reports from the various committees in connection with the coming exposition, were read, discussed, and disposed of. The chapter was fortunate to be able to have as speaker for the afternoon, Dr. Howard J. Rogers, of the New York State Commission to the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, who was introduced by Mrs. Elinor Ingersoll Thorne, chairman of the program committee, and spoke delightfully on the topic, "Expositions, their Origin, Conduct, etc." Mrs. J. C. Lang was soloist for the afternoon, and gave several numbers effectively. Refreshments were served in the dining room.

The Western Reserve Chapter, Cleveland, has appropriated fifty dollars toward the proper observance of the Fourth of July. Mrs. Edward L. Harris, the efficient regent for the last two years, is a member of the executive committee of the city. Their plans embrace a carnival procession by different clubs and schools; fireworks in the parks under careful supervision; prizes; games and various amusements. The Children of the Republic will take part.

STATE CONFERENCES

ILLINOIS.

The Peoria Chapter holds a unique place among the chapters of the state. For the second time within a period of ten years, has the Conference been entertained by this most hospitable chapter. The thirteenth annual conference opened promptly at ten a. m., October 27, 1909, with Mrs. Ames, state regent in the chair; sixty-three delegates and all the state officers present. After the singing of America, followed by devotional exercises, Mrs. Kintzer and Mr. Burdick rendered a vocal duet. Mrs. George T. Page, regent of the chapter then gave a cordial and gracious welcome to the homes and to the city so rich in early Illinois history. Mrs. Ames responded in her happiest manner, bringing greetings from the President General of the Sons of the American Revolution; speaking of the honor which had come to Illinois in the choice of Mrs. Matthew T. Scott for President General of the national society. Mrs. Ames then gave in brief the amount Illinois had given for Continental Hall and the Illinois room; complimenting the work of the chapters for the year.

The conference was honored by the presence of Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson who brought most happy and patriotic greetings, reviewing the work of the Illinois Daughters of the American Revolution in promoting the interests of the state and nation. Mrs. Charles V. Hickox and Mrs. Alice Bradford Wiles, ex-state regents, were present and gave words of encouragement appealing to the patriotism of the assembled Daughters. Mrs. Josephine Wodetski, a "Real Daughter," a member of the Lincoln chapter, was given a place of honor upon the platform and in response to an invitation from Mrs. Ames, spoke briefly of her life in Illinois. The minutes of the Illinois meeting held in Washington were read showing creditable work by the organization and faithfulness of the retiring state regent, Mrs. Hickox, twelve regents having been appointed and four chapters formed. Mrs. John C. Ames, and Mrs. Sain Welty were

elected state regent and state vice-regent, graciously responding to the welcome given them. The state secretary, Mrs. Anne C. Dickson, evidenced faithfulness as an officer, having compiled the Year Book, and written 450 letters. The state historian's report was principally a resume of the Memorial celebration of Abraham Lincoln's birth, held by the chapters of the state upon that occasion. Especial mention was made of the day at Springfield, Lincoln's home city. The Springfield Chapter was honored by guests from the state and nation as well as those from foreign lands. A reception was given at the Lincoln home. Mrs. A. S. Edwards, hostess of the home; Mrs. Robert T. Lincoln, Mrs. Charles S. Deneen, Mrs. Donald McLean, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, Mrs. Charles V. Hickox, Mrs. W. J. Bryan, Mrs. Wallace Delafield, and Mrs. Samuel McKnight Green, received the guests, who were presented by the chapter regent, Mrs. Edwin S. Walker. Greetings were extended from France and Great Britain by Ambassadors Jusserand and Bryce, and from Mrs. McLean; they seemed inspired by the surroundings in all they said since nowhere in our country was the personal touch of the martyred Lincoln felt as in this his old home. Many of the decorations in the dining-room were once used by the Lincoln family, while the ladies in charge were descendants of personal friends of Mr. Lincoln. Following the reception a banquet was given by the chapter in the new Y. M. C. A. building, where the beautiful decorations were in keeping with the day; hundreds of carnations, lights from innumerable candles, with the beautiful costumes of the ladies, afforded a scene never to be forgotten. At the post-prandial ceremonies Mrs. Walker served as mistress of toasts, presenting the speakers. Mrs. Hickox responded to the toast "Our State D. A. R.;" Mrs. Scott, "Lincoln;" Mrs. Bryan, "Mary Todd Lincoln;" Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, "The Soldiers of the Sixties;" and Mrs. McLean, "The Day we Celebrate." The program for the day closed by the Daughters of the American Revolution and their guests attending the post-prandial function at the State Armory given by the citizens of Springfield. The Daughters of the American Revolution of Illinois who participated in the centennial of Lincoln's birth will ever carry the day in hallowed remembrance. Mrs.

McGrew, the state treasurer, had the happy faculty of making figures stand in the attractive column of "balance on hand," a gratifying condition for the state. Mrs. Noble C. Shumway, consulting registrar had rendered assistance to many living in smaller towns by verifying papers, and sending blanks. Memorial Continental Hall committee reported \$2,347.65 contributed by Illinois Daughters during the year. Historic places, monuments and Revolutionary relics committee reported graves marked, and interest in Starved Rock, the Temple Farm, and the Yorktown road. Great interest was manifested in the report of Starved Rock committee, Mrs. Frank B. Orr, chairman; the state legislature passed the Commission bill and it was gratifying to know that Mrs. Ames and Mrs. Orr were appointed by Governor Deneen members of the commission. As past chairman of the Children of the Republic, Mrs. Ames gave an interesting report of this organization; especial mention being made of the good work done by the Chicago Chapter, there being thirteen active clubs in that city. As a mark of respect for Mrs. John A. Murphy, the founder of the Children of the Republic, the entire assemblage arose and stood for a brief time with bowed heads.

The finished work of Fort Massac was reported by Mrs. Hickox, a plea was made for the Daughters of the American Revolution to use all influence to secure from Congress a bill for building a retaining wall to prevent the washing away of the river banks at that point. Mrs. J. F. Kiefer gave the report of the Children of the American Revolution, speaking of the interest in the organization, and the appointing of Miss Mansfield to the presidency of the chapter. Reports from 27 chapters representing over 3,000 Daughters were given, showing marked improvement in all reports. Onward and upward in all patriotic, educational and philanthropic work, is the slogan of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. Ames and Mrs. Welty received the endorsement of the conference as their own successors, Mrs. La Verne Noyes, of Chicago, was endorsed for vice-president general from Illinois. Mrs. Thomas White, of Oak Park, was unanimously elected state secretary; Mrs. John W. Rowcliffe, of Peoria, treasurer; and Mrs. Edwin S. Walker, of Springfield, historian. The music was an at-

tractive feature of the entertainment, and was artistically rendered by Mrs. Kintzer, Miss Kuhl, Mrs. Waddell, and Mr. Burdick. The Peoria Chapter were ever mindful of the comfort of their guests. Luncheon for delegates and guests was served in the dining-room of the Second Presbyterian church at the close of the first morning session. In the evening a reception was given to the delegates, visitors, and Peoria people, in the beautiful building of the Young Woman's Christian Association. A charming old fashioned dance, given by embryo Daughters of the American Revolution, in quaint Colonial costumes, was one of the pleasant features of the evening. The Peoria Chapter as a climax to their royal entertainment, gave a luncheon to the state officers and delegates at the Creve Coeur Club, where an excellent menu was discussed and short speeches listened to, called forth by Mrs. Page in a happy introduction. The Conference of 1909 then adjourned, the members departing for their homes with the feeling that a pleasant, and profitable conference had come to a happy close.—MRS. EDWIN S. WALKER, Historian.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Address February 22, 1910.

CONTINENTAL MEMORIAL HALL, D. A. R.

In behalf of the District Daughters of the American Revolution, I bid you welcome on this the 22d day of February to Memorial Continental Hall to this magnificent home of our organization,—belonging as a whole to our National Society, and in part to each individual daughter who has given of her time, her interest and her love to rear this edifice as a memorial to the great men and women who first launched our Ship of State in troubled waters. They hold it as a commemoration of the deeds of that early launching thro' engulfing waves, threatening winds and death dealing storms, as a repository for long hidden relics and documents for almost forgotten stories, and for valuable records and lineage; as a work shop for forging the tools of present day patriotism and civic duty. They will

bequeath it to future generations as an inspiration for continued service for the land of their Fathers.

It is a truism in political economy that "no man liveth to himself" and in international economy that no nation can live her separate national life without exchange and intercourse with her neighbors. It is equally true in human economy that each generation must receive from the past and give to the future,—To be of value in the world's progress the past must be cherished as a sacred inheritance, retained in purity and increased in value during the holding, and passed on with added glory to the generation to come.

When the children of Israel had passed over the Jordan each of the twelve tribes at the command of Joshua took a stone from the dried river-bed to set up in Jericho, that when the children in the time to come should ask their fathers what mean these stones? they should be a memorial forever of their passage of the Red Sea.

Isaiah too wished that future generations should know the deeds and words of his people. His words were, "Write it before them on a table and note it in a book that it may be for the time to come, forever and ever."

The Daughters of the American Revolution have set up their memorial stones and recorded the deeds of their ancestry. They have set up monuments to commemorate great battles. They have hewn in stone and cut in bronze tablets recording deeds of heroism; they have erected memorials in every state in the union to perpetuate great events in peace and war. (They have preserved historic buildings and marked historic spots.) Last but not least they have placed markers at many almost forgotten graves of Revolutionary heroes.

It is of great value to look back at the past. No nation has ever reached eminence without veneration for the past. No achievement in art or science, but builds upon its past. No character can become great without consideration of past days and examples, but it is not sufficient for our progress that we stop there. The past must only be used as a measuring rod and line to estimate the height and breadth of the present; to compare our deeds as generations and as individuals; to use that past as an inspiration to see and feel and act with a vision of

how our present will bless and inspire our children's children for "without a vision the people perisheth."

All history is a record of biography. What would Gibbon's facts and figures be to us without Caesar and Cicero? What would Macaulay's England be to us without his pictures of Laud and Cromwell, his Stewarts and Plantagenets? Egypt and Greece have the same earth and sky, the same mountains, lakes and rivers, but we are learning that not boundaries but men constitute greatness.

America's roll call of great men has been heard around the world. No matter how few were on their side,—how overwhelming the odds against them in the forefront of the battle or in the prospect of defeat, they were ready and answered "Here."

Our heritage of Orators raising their voices for the unselfish right were found in the splendid but struggling minority—Adams, Hancock, Otis and Henry. Our heritage of statesmen originating and interpreting the laws have helped not only our country, but the whole world, Jefferson, Hamilton, Marshall, and Webster.

Our heritage of leaders—that great corps of generals were led by Washington, the incomparable leader, whose death Napoleon announced before his army, and ordered all standards and flags draped in mourning for ten days. Jorn Sparks tells us that sixty British ships of the line under Lord Bridgeport lowered their flags at half mast when the news of his death was received. Lord Brougham says "Historian and sage will test the progress which our race has made in wisdom and virtue by the veneration paid to the name of Washington." This is the great American whose birth we celebrate to-day!

The gift that Washington's generation passed to us has been liberty,—not only from principalities and powers, but liberty of conscience that asks no one how we shall think,—of judgment and action that brooks no coercion by power or numbers,—absolute liberty of thought and deed as long as it does not interfere with the liberty of others and degenerate into license. This heritage has taken the faith of saints, the blood of martyrs, the lives of heroes to attain.

Through the ages the people of other countries have tried

to embody this spirit of liberty in permanent form. The Achæan League in Greece, the German Aulic Council, the Swiss Confederation, the Venetian Republics, the English Magna Charta, each in their day claimed the attention of the world. It remained for our constitution to be built on their past and to claim a greater perfection. Gladstone declared it to be "the most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man." Pitt believed it would be the admiration of all subsequent ages and the model for future constitutions.

At what sacrifice has this heritage been attained? Count it from Bunker Hill to Yorktown—over the Appalachians across the plains to the Pacific. Their descendants have given their testimony of courage and sacrifice from the Pine Tree State to ice-bound Alaska—from the wheat fields of Canada to the banks of the Rio Grande. It is not in charge of councils or societies, but with you and me. It can not be purchased but was the gift from our father. The constitution is not to be written in books or kept in desks but in the hearts of the people. A vast array of those bearing great names have been inspired by it. What shall this heritage become in our hands?

In the 125 years we have been a nation, we have pushed to the foremost rank in the world and left behind many formerly powerful nations. Our population has increased from 3,929,214 to 76,363,387. Our area numbers 3,025,600 square miles instead of 827,844. The wealth of our people has bounded from \$7,135,780.00 to \$88,517,306,775. Our schools enroll pupils. To accomplish this has required days of sacrifice and toil. To have a part in this glorious record is the laurel for which every society and individual should contend. In America every one has a right to climb and a chance to lead. In America's daily struggle for right it is a great thing to be able to say for even a little service "I was there." Bacon said, "It remaineth only for God and angels to be lookers on."

Dr. Eliot remarked recently that the north has been revolutionized in the past fifty years. So rapid has been the progress of the race it almost seems changed in decades. Man is still young in evolution, and America is doing her share and has her vision for the future.

President Taft says "our world horizon has been widened since we felt our responsibility to our neighbor, Cuba, by reason of the world responsibility we assumed." It is true indeed that service to others always broadens the giver. We have become a great power, and must use that power for good."

The importance of the common good and international welfare is recognized in our generation as never before. Regulation of International welfare; establishment of postal and telegraph union; navigator's code; arbitration of international differences by The Hague Tribunal; the alleviation of human suffering by the Red Cross,—all speak for the brotherhood of man. This recognition of common needs and ideals speak the birth of a new world spirit—not conquest, but co-ordination.

Darwin's theory of the Origin of Species—so denounced years ago has become the guiding power in the development of man. The principle of evolution, scientific and moral, to become all we can as individuals, to be the greatest good to ourselves and to others has become a universal truth. Evolution has permeated all thought and life. It has extended the field of philanthropy. It works through individuals and societies for the better environment of the young, the weak and the helpless, hoping and believing their efforts will be for the help of the present generation and seeing the vision of the spiritual uplift for the future—the evolution of a greater from an already great America.

It is a splendid attribute of the human mind that it can work for ideals, can forget personalities, parties and prejudices and work for a great cause. In that quality lies the optimistic vision of the future. In any great cause, in any question of right, in any need for devotion and sacrifice, the small things of life pass away and only the great ideals loom in the horizon.

In all the work of service, in teaching the young patriotism and in doing the deeds of patriotism the Daughters of the American Revolution want to be numbered among those who are helping in the uplift of the day—to help as a society, to help as individuals, when duty or service calls the roll to answer as 65,000 and as one. "Here am I, take me!"

No age will come in which the American Revolution will appear less than it is—one of the greatest events of human his-

tory. No age will come in which it will cease to be felt on either continent, that a mighty step, a great advance, not only in American affairs, but in human affairs was made on the 4th of July, 1776.—MRS. GEORGE T. SMALLWOOD, *State Regent*.

The Librarian General has commenced a collection of book plates than which no other collection can be of more interest. Since the dawn of literature each book worm and bibliophile has loved to imprint upon his "dear inanimate friends" a stamp of his own individuality, some mark of personal ownership. Artists have vied with one another in designing plates, symbolic of the life and achievements of men of letters and the prima facie character of institutions of learning. Therefore a volume of book plates will bring together within one binding all that is most exquisite in the two worlds of art and literature with the added touch of intimate personal interest as a last delight.

The co-operation of all our members is desired in order to enhance the inter-state value of this volume which the Librarian General hopes will be only the first of a series which some day may take rank among the finest in this country. Her idea is to divide the collection into parts, of which one shall be reserved for the book plates of Daughters of the American Revolution and chapter libraries.

February 28, in the ball-room of the handsome new Seminole Hotel, Mrs. Donald McLean, of New York, former president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, was the honor guest at a reception given by the Katherine Livingston Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Jacksonville, Fla.

I as as ever most interested in the splendidly gotten up AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.—MARGUERITE HANNA REUSCH, *Regent Pe-to-se-ga Chapter*.

GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES

Inquirers are requested to observe the following suggestions:

1. Write plainly, especially proper names.
2. Give, when possible, dates or approximate dates, localities, or some clue to the state in which the ancestors lived.
3. *Inquiries for ancestors who lived during or near the Revolutionary period will be inserted in preference to those of an earlier period.*
4. Enclose stamp for each query.
5. Give full name and address that correspondence when necessary may be had with inquirers.
6. Queries will be inserted as early as possible after they are received, but the dates of reception determine the order of their insertion.
7. Answers, partial answers or any information regarding queries are urgently requested and all answers will be used as soon as possible after they are received.
8. The Editor assumes no responsibility for any statement in these Notes and Queries which does not bear her signature.

*Mrs. Amos G. Draper, Editor,
Genealogical Department, American Monthly Magazine,
Memorial Continental Hall,
17th and D Streets, Washington, D. C.*

Attention is called to rules 3 and 4.

ANSWERS.

1472. MALTBY.—A letter has just been received from Mrs Clarence Verrill, secretary and genealogist of the Maltby Association, Boise, Idaho, calling attention to an error in a former answer to query 1472. Mrs. Verrill and not Mr. Maltbie is the compiler of Maltby Booklets 1 and 2, and is preparing for publication Maltby Booklet No. 3. She will gladly furnish information in regard to Noah Maltby, the Revolutionary soldier; and we trust that this information will also be sent to this department.—GEN. ED.

1508. INGALLS.—Mrs. William De Witt Kennedy, Scranton, Penna., who assisted Dr. Charles Burleigh in preparing the Ingalls Genealogy, published in 1903, gives the additional information in regard to Amos Ingalls, found on page 55 of the Genealogy: "Amos Ingalls (Josiah, Josiah, Henry, Edmund), son of Josiah and Eunice (Flint) Ingalls, b. Ringe, N. H., ab. 1760, m. Mary Holden; moved to Acworth, N. H., in 1785. He was a Rev. soldier, private in Capt. Josiah Brown's Co. in

expedition to Ticonderoga, May, 1777; July, 1777, he joined the Continental Army at Albany; discharged Sept., 1777. Children: Jonathan, Eunice, Mary, Amos, Sewall and Edah." Records of the children, Jonathan and Sewall, can be found on page 66.

1546. (5) MACDONOUGH.—Mrs. Mary E. Lamb, Los Angeles, Cal., sends the following extract from a History of Old Drawyers Church, by the Rev. George Foot, p. 48: "Col. Thomas MacDonough was a physician. He held a major's commission in the army; but soon after the Revolution returned to his medical profession. At the close of the war, he was appointed judge of the court, and continued in this office until his death, in 1795. He was buried on the farm of Mr. John Janvier, at Trapp, where he also lived. The name of this place was afterward changed to MacDonough, in honor of Commodore MacDonough, about the year 1844.

1561. (2) MEIGS.—Valuable information in regard to the Meigs family has been furnished this department by Mr. Edward A. Chittenden, of St. Albans, Vt., showing that one son of Return Jonathan Meigs settled in Ky. and another in Tenn. and carries the line back to the emigrant ancestor, Vincent Meigs.

1590. JAMESON.—Mr. Nathan C. Jameson, Antrim, N. H., writes that he has a few copies left of "The Jamesons in America," which he will sell for the original price, five dollars (\$5.00) a copy. This is a very complete and accurate genealogy, and should be in the possession of all genealogists, as well as descendants of the family.—GEN. ED.

1669. KNOWLTON.—The following information may throw a little light on the desired relationship. Aug. 20, 1842, Report No. 1078 from the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, mentions Col. Thomas Knowlton, who was killed in the battle at Harlem Heights, Sept. 16, 1776; and gives his children and heirs as follows: Frederick Knowlton, Thomas Knowlton, Polly Fitts, Sally Utley and Nabby Chaffee.—GEN. ED.

1569 (2) HEINECKE.—A copy of the Genealogy of Adam Heinecke and Henry Vandersaal, printed in Lancaster, Penna. in 1869, can be obtained from W. H. Lowdermilk and Co., Washington, D. C., for \$1.50 delivered.

1570 MORRIS.—If C. D. M. will correspond with Mrs. L. R. Cressner, Plymouth, Ind., she may be able to find what she desires in regard to Samuel Morris, of Woodstock, Conn.

1668 (5) DOUGLAS.—A copy of Sir Robert Maxwell's History of the House of Douglas from the earliest times to the union of England and Scotland, 2 volumes, 1902, can be obtained from W. H. Lowdermilk, delivered for \$6.50. This, of course, does not give any information about the Douglas Family in America, but only the Scottish and English families. There are two genealogies of the Douglas family in America: one the descendants of the Mass. branch, the other of the Virginia branch. They can be obtained, if desired, from the same firm, by making special application; as also the genealogies of the Marston, Polk, Raymond, McDonald, Watson, Brown, Doxie, Coulter,

Main and Fairchild families. There are two genealogies of the Parks Family; one treating of the Connecticut branch, the other of the Mass. branch.

1582 (2) LILLIE.—Pierce's Genealogy of the Lillie Family, 1696-1903, unbound, can be obtained from W. H. Lowdermilk for \$2.75 delivered.

Attention is called to the fact that this month answers to queries have been received from New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and California. The number of subscribers to the Magazine may not be as large as desired, but they are scattered over a wide territory and evidently read the Notes and Queries. Such a report is an inspiration and incentive to the Genealogical Editor.

QUERIES.

1635. PORTER.—Wanted, official proof of service, dates of birth and death, and name of wife of Felix Porter, said to have been a Rev. soldier. He had children: John, Charles, Nathan, Cynthia and Edith. Do not know order of their births, but Edith was b. July 22, 1796.

(2) WILSON.—Ezra Wilson, b. Montgomery Co., N. Y., April 1, 1789, m. Edith Porter; his brothers' names were Reuben, Isaac and Joel; his sister, Sybil, m. ——— Gifford; Polly, m. ——— Ashton; and another m. ——— Belcher; his father moved to N. Y. sometime after the beginning of the Revolution, from Mass. and is said to have been a Rev. soldier. Wanted, name and all genealogical data concerning the father.—M. B. H.

1636. LOCKETT.—Was Stephen Lockett, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Townes) Lockett, who was b. in Va. in 1733 a Revolutionary soldier?

(2) CLAY.—Was Charles Clay, father-in-law of Stephen Lockett, who was b. in Va. in 1716, a Revolutionary soldier?

(3) COMPTON.—Was William Compton, of Culpeper Co., Va., a Rev. soldier?—H. M.

1637. WALLACE.—WILLOUGHBY.—Elizabeth Wallace, b. in 1729, lived in S. W., Va., married Andrew Willoughby in 1750, and died Feb. 21, 1807. What was the name of her father, and did he serve in the Rev.?

(2) CARRON—MAXWELL.—Esther Carron b. Penna., Oct. 27, 1755, m. in Phila. to Nathaniel Maxwell Dec. 19, 1771, and died Mar. 23, 1845. Who was her father, and did he serve in the Revolution?

(3) HARTSOL—OWEN.—Susan B. Hartsol, b. July 24, 1771, m. Joseph Owen in Penna. and d. Sept. 3, 1841. Who was her father, and did he serve in the Revolution?

(4) SHARP—LAUGHLIN.—Ann Sharp lived in Southwest Va. where she d. ab. 1832-3. She m. ——— Laughlin, and had a dau. Cynthia, who m. Wallace Willoughby March 4, 1802. What was the Christian name of ——— Laughlin, and also the name of the father of Ann Sharp?—E. P. S.

1638. CRAIG—JONES.—Martha Craig m. Ambrose Jones in Greenbrier

Co., Va. Names and dates of her parents wanted; did her father serve in the Revolution?

(2) SWAIM.—Wanted, date of marriage of Isaac Swaim and Hannah, also wife's surname and date of birth. Isaac Swaim is said to have served in Rev. from Somerset Co., N. J.

(3) BOWEN—BOGGS.—Susanne Bowen m. Andrew Boggs. Her mother was Mary Hanzlow. Wanted, name of her father, and Rev. service, if any. Family lived in Greenbrier Co., Va.

(4) WATERS—LENT.—Wanted, dates of birth, marriage and death of Samuel Waters and Elizabeth Lent. He served in Rev. from Vt. and had: Cornelia Ann, Charlotta Ann, Abbie, Jacob and Charles.

(5) CONGER. David Conger served in Rev. from Middlesex Co., N. J. His wife was ——— De Signey. Wanted, wife's first name, and dates. One child was David, Jr., who served in war of 1812; wanted, names of other children, if any.—F. E. E.

1539. EWELL. Wanted, ancestry and Rev. service of Maxey Ewell of Albemarle Co., Va. His children were: Leighton, Dabney, (a physician) Pleasant, John (b. Feb. 15, 1772, and m. Mary Kennerly).

(2) KENNERLY. Wanted, Rev. service and ancestry of James Kennerly of Augusta Co., Va. He was twice married; by (1) wife he had Mary (who m. John Ewell) James, Joseph and Kittie. He was home on a furlough when his dau. Mary was born Feb. 21, 1778.—L. R. M.

1640. HILL.—Was Reuben Hill or his father in the Revolution? What was the name of his wife? Any information regarding the Hill family gratefully received. Reuben Hill lived in Buckingham Co., Va., during or near the Revolutionary period. His wife was Sarah West. His children were: Logan, Harrison, George, James, Warren, and a dau. Margaret, who m. ——— Rakes. George lived in Adair Co., Ky., m. (1) Malinda Christison, and had three children. One of them, Vanderver Berry Hill was b. in Adair Co., Ky., in 1827; came to Mo. with relatives in 1833; m. Nancy MacDonald in 1856, and is still living.—M. S. R.

(2) RAYMOND—MACDONALD—WATSON—POLK—BROWN.—Where can I obtain, and at what price genealogies of the Raymond, MacDonald, Watson, Polk, and Brown (of New England) families?—M. S. R.

1641. PATTERSON—TAGGART.—Wanted, the parentage of Hannah Patterson, who m. John Taggart. She came from Belfast, Maine; was m. in 1807, and d. in 1828. He d. in 1835. They lived in Dublin, N. H., and are buried there. Wanted places of birth and marriage of Hannah Patterson, also names of father and grandfather, with usual genealogical data, and service, if any, in Revolution. She had nine children; the seventh, Sarah Jane, m. Jesse Warren, of Dublin.

(2) EMES—TAGGART.—John Taggart, father of the above John, was ensign at the battle of Bunker Hill, and was b. Feb. 22, 1750, in Roxbury, Mass., came to Peterboro, N. H., in 1752; removed to Dublin in 1707 where he died Nov. 15, 1832. His (1) wife, Anna Emes, was the

mother of all his children. Wanted, birth, date and place, and name of parents. Did her father serve in the Revolution?—F. M. W. N.

1642. CHAMBERLAIN—GALUSHA.—Official proof desired of Rev. services of Benjamin Chamberlain, b. ab. 1730, lived in Thetford, Orange Co., Vt., and was the father of nine children. His oldest dau. Susan, m. Samuel Galusha, who also served in the war. When and where was he born? Whom did he marry? Was he one of the three brothers, said to have come from England, and settled in Vt., N. H. and Va. or Md. If not, who was the emigrant?—M. A. B.

1643. MALCOLM—WENTWORTH.—Ancestry wanted of Mary Malcolm (Malcomb or Malcham) b. in Exeter, N. H., April 16, 1743, and m. Stephen Wentworth, Sept. 2, 1761.

(2) POTTLE.—Daniel and Joseph Pottle, brothers, settled in Maine probably before 1800. Joseph was b. June 26, 1770 and m. Sarah Wentworth, of Rochester, N. H., April 1, 1789; lived a short time in Porter, Me. Can any one tell where they came from, and what is their ancestry?

(3) REID—YOUNG.—Mary Reid b. Dec. 4, 1764, m. in Waldoboro, Me., in 1785, Jacob Young. Wanted, ancestry of both.

(4) JACK.—Jonathan Jack, and his wife, Joanna, (probably Williamson) were among the early settlers of Jackson, Me. There is a tradition that they came from Londonderry. Joanna was b. ab. 1775. Information desired about them, and their ancestry.

(5) SMALL—PARKER.—Jane Small, of Limington, Me., m. Eliphalet Parker, of Standish, Me., and had a dau. Susan, b. 1798-9. Information desired of them and their ancestry.

(6) MCKINNEY—FROST.—Sally McKinney (probably of Limington, Me.) was b. March 10, 1766, and m. June 15, 1790, Moses Frost. Her ancestry desired.—E. A. F.

1644. BOYD—YOUNG.—John Boyd, b. 1714 in Antrim, Ireland (but of Scotch-Irish ancestry) came to this country, m. in 1745 Elizabeth Young (1718-1800) and died 1789. Was he in the Revolution?

(2) BOYD—SHARPE.—Margaret Boyd, b. 1753, d. Sept. 16, 1815, m. Robert Sharpe in 1774. Did he serve in the Revolution? What was the name of his father, and did he have Rev. service?

(3) SHARPE—ORR.—James Sharpe, b. April 15, 1779, d. Feb. 7, 1851, m. (1) Elizabeth Orr; (2) Nancy Houston (Huston). Wanted, names of parents of Elizabeth Orr, and Rev. record, if any.

(4) HOUSTON—SHARPE.—Wanted, ancestry and Rev. service, if any, of Nancy Houston, second wife of James Sharpe.

(5) DOGHERTY—SHARPE.—Letitia Sharpe b. Jan. 12, 1803, d. May 31, 1877; m. in 1827, John Dougherty. Ancestry and Rev. service, if any, desired of John Dougherty.—B. H. R.

1645. PARKS.—Smith Parks came to Oakland Co., Mich. in 1828, presumably from N. Y. or Vt., afterward moved to Clinton Co. where he d. Ancestry desired.

(2) PARKS—DOXIE (DOXSIE).—Are there any genealogies of the Parks or Dowie (Doxsie) Families?—A. P. M.

1646. BATES.—Information desired of Jesse Bates, b. near Richmond, Va., in 1741; d. 1837 at Fairview, Guernsey Co., Ohio. What was the name of his wife, and date of marriage? Did he serve in the Rev.? His father's name is supposed to have been Thomas; did he have Revolutionary service, also?—M. J. M.

1647. DICKEY.—Wanted, official proof of service of Wm. Dickey, b. May 6, 1764, and d. June 28, 1832.—M. C. A.

1648. SWIFT—MORSE.—According to family tradition, David Swift took out letters of marque during the Revolution; was taken prisoner by the British, and carried to Eng., escaped and lived at Roxbury, Mass., until 1820, when he moved to Lunenburg, Mass. He m. Bere Cynthia Morse, of Falmouth, Mass., in 1784, and had a dau. Susan, who m. Thomas Balch Chickering. Wanted, official proof of his having taken out letters of marque.—H. G. R.

1649. CREAMER.—In what capacity did Jacob Creamer serve at Valley Forge? What was the date of his birth, and death? Whom did he marry, and when did his wife die? What were the names of his children, and whom did they marry? Julia Ann Creamer, who m. Rubens Peale, is said to be one of the children of this Jacob Creamer.—M. A. P. J.

1650. COULTER (COALTER, COLTER).—The name of Matthew Coulter (or Colter) is found on the tax list of a township in Cumberland Co., Penna., in 1778; he went to N. C. the next year and enlisted in the Revolutionary war, from Orange Co. Wanted names of his parents, his brothers and his sisters. As Matthew was only seventeen when he left Penna. they would probably be found in that state.

(2) Is there a genealogy of the Coulter Family; if so, where, and at what price can it be obtained?—H. C. L.

1651. MAXWELL.—Wm. Maxwell is supposed to have come from Maine and settled in South Carolina; served in the Revolution under Gen. Marion, and after the war gone to Pole Cat Springs, Edgefield District, where his son, Jesse, was born. He had a brother, Hugh, who was buried in Midway Church, Ga. Wanted, official proof, name of wife, and necessary data to enable the writer to join the D. A. R.—M. J. K.

1652. BOZERT.—Wanted date and places of birth and death of Ort Bozert (name spelled in different ways) who went from Dutchess Co., N. Y. and was in the Revolution in 1780; also any information regarding his ancestry.—C. G. R.

1653. HAMPTON.—Moses Hampton, b. Beaver Co., Penna., Oct. 28, 1803, moved with his parents to Trumbull Co., Ohio, previous to 1820; graduated from Washington, (Penna.) College; was representative from Penna. to the thirty-first U. S. Congress. What was the name of his father, and what, if any, was his Rev. record?—M. L. H.

1654. MAIN (MAYNE or MAINE).—Where can the genealogy of this family be obtained?—S. L. G

1655. BROWN.—Information desired of the ancestry and military record of Azariah Brown, who m. Ruth Hitchcock, and had: Azariah, John, Ruth, Charlotte, and Lucy (b. 1786) all b. at Tully, Mass. Lucy removed with the family of Dea. Holcomb to Attica, N. Y., and m. Philo Porter Oct. 12, 1809.

(2) SMITH—WALKER.—Information desired of the military record of Ebenezer Smith, of Ashford, Conn. His dau. Martha, b. at Ashford, 1767, m. Amasa Walker (third son of Ebenezer and Hannah Walker) and removed to Byron, N. Y., in 1811.—M. H. H.

1656. GILBERT.—Thaddeus Gilbert served in the Revolution under Capt. Mead in 1775 and in 1777 enlisted in the Conn. Line. He m. a Miss Weston and had by her Ebenezer, Seth, Joseph, Andrew, John and Thaddeus. Information desired as to how old the Revolutionary Thaddeus was when he enlisted, in order to determine whether the father or the son performed the service.—L. M. A.

1657. AVERY—FISH.—Wanted, the parentage and Rev. record of John Avery who m. Sally Fish ab. 1820. She was the dau. of Nathaniel Fish of Canterbury, Conn.

(2) RUSSELL.—Also parentage of Roxalena Burk Russell, widow of Caleb Russell. She m. (2) Solomon Hubbard, Stephen Russell, of Wheatesborough (?) wrote her a letter in 1816. Was he her husband's brother?—F. P. H.

1658. REVERLY.—Names and dates of birth of children of Capt. Francis Reverly desired.

(2) OWEN.—Also of the children of Capt. John Owen.

(3) WILLIAMS.—Also of the children of Gen. Otho Williams.—H. K. O.

1659. CLARK.—Official proof of service desired of Asa Clark, of Mass., who was a school teacher, and had a dau. Esther, b. 1763.—K. S. H.

1660. HAYNIE—KING.—Wanted, official proof of service of Spencer Haynie, said to have served throughout the war, and to have been at the surrender at Yorktown; and also at the battle of New Orleans, and in the entire war of 1812. He m. Catherine King, and they had a son, John. Did he have other children? John was b. April 11, 1785 in Botetourt Co., Va., moved to Knox Co., Tenn., where he m. Elizabeth Brooks in 1805. Spencer Haynie d. ab. 1825 in Knox Co., Tenn.

(2) KING—HAYNIE.—Wanted, ancestry of Catherine King who m. Spencer Haynie; did her father have Rev. service? They lived after marriage in Botetourt Co., Va., but Catherine died in Texas, in 1840, where she had gone with her son, John, from Knox Co., Tenn.

(3) BROOKS.—Wanted, official proof of service, and dates of birth and marriage of John Brooks, who m. Elizabeth ———, and their dau. Elizabeth b. in Savannah, Ga., Aug. 16, 1787, m. John Haynie in 1805, moved to Texas in 1836, and d. there in 1863. Were there other children, beside Elizabeth?

(4) HARDIN.—Wanted, official proof of service of Benjamin Hardin, who m. his cousin, Sarah Hardin, in Fauquier Co., Va.; moved to the George Creek settlement, Westmoreland Co., Penna. ab. 1765, where their children were born, and then moved to Ky. ab. 1786 or 90. One of the children was "Ben Hardin" of Ky. b. 1784; a dau. Sarah, m. Robert Tobin. Benjamin Hardin, Sr., had a brother, Gen. Wm. Hardin (Indian Bill) and his brother-in-law was Col. John Hardin. Did Sarah have a historical career? He d. ab. 1820.

(5) TOBIN—HARDIN.—Official proof of service of Robert Tobin of Ky. or Va. who m. Sarah, sister of Ben Hardin, of Ky., also dates of birth, marriage and death. He had sons: John, George, Dr. Joe, Ben Warren and James; and daughters: Rosa, Hettie, and Marie. Dr. Joe Tobin m. Sallie Rians; would like information of the Rians or Ryans family also, especially any Revolutionary service.

(6) WITHERSPOON—CONGERS.—Wanted, official proof of service of John Witherspoon of S. C., m. his cousin, Mary Witherspoon; he was b. in 1730, and d. 1805. His dau. Mary m. Capt. Daniel Congers.

(7) DOBBIN—WILSON.—John Dobbin m. Janette Wilson and lived in Sumter Co., S. Car. Wanted, dates of birth, death and marriage, and official proof of service. He died in Sumter Co., S. C. and his widow d. in Murray Co., Tenn., in 1807. They had sons: John, James, David and Alexander; the latter m. Leah Congers. Name of mother of John Dobbin also desired.

(8) WILSON—WITHERSPON.—David Wilson, son of William and Jane (Witherspoon) Wilson, m. Mary Witherspoon, and lived at Indian Town, S. Car. He was b. in 1700; his dau. Janette m. Alexander Dobbin. (Should it not be John Dobbin? See above paragraph? Gen. Ed.) Other children of David Wilson were Wm. John, Robert, Elizabeth who m. James Cregg, and Mary.—J. F. G.

1661. MAJOR—REDD.—Ancestry of John Major and also of his wife, Elizabeth Redd, is desired. They married in Va., probably in King and Queen Co., though they moved from Prince Edward Co. to Franklin Co., Ky., where they had large grants of land, signed by Gov. Patrick Henry. John Major was in Capt. Quarles Co., Second regiment, Va. troops, during the Revolution. Did the father of Elizabeth Redd have Rev. service?

(2) SMITH—RICE.—Ancestry of Reuben Smith who m. Betsy Rice; (dau. of Charles Rice) desired. He enlisted at the age of 17 in the Revolutionary war from Goochland Co., Va., and raised a large family of children; five of whom were: Judith, Sallie, Charles Rice, John W. and Nancy. What were the names of the others?

(3) CLARK.—Official proof desired that Enoch Clark who early in life emigrated from Rahway, N. J., finally settling in Lexington, Ky., was the son of Abraham Clark, Signer of the Declaration. This is a well-established tradition in the family, older members of the family having visited N. J. as the relative of the signer.

(4) WINTER—TRABUE.—Joseph Anthony Winter, author of the hymn

"O Lord of hosts, my God and King," moved from Va. to Woodford Co., Ky. His son, the Rev. Joseph Winter m. Jane Trabue and had eleven children: Anthony, Jane, Patsy, Betsy, Sallie, John, Wm. Joseph, Benjamin, Jeremiah, Tabitha. Were either Rev. Joseph Winter or his father, Joseph Anthony Winter in the Revolution, or did they perform any patriotic service?—L. M. K.

1562. OSBURN—WRIGHT.—Ancestry desired of Capt. Joseph Osburn, of West Chester Co. Militia, Associated exempts, who served in the Revolution; also the ancestry of his wife, Martha Wright, of Litchfield, Conn.

(2) BRADLEY.—Was Jabez Bradley, b. Oct. 13, 1733, at Hamden, Conn., and d. April 22, 1793, a Revolutionary soldier?—M. S.

1653. RIDER—GRAY.—Ancestry of Susannah Rider, b. in South-East, Putnam (then Dutchess Co.) N. Y., Sept. 20, 1753; m. John Gray, Sept. 20, 1770. John Rider of Chatham, Mass., b. 1691 m. Mehitable Crowell and had children b. in Chatham, Mass., as follows: Simeon, b. 1720, Mehitable, b. 1724, Zenaz, b. 1725, Bethiah, b. 1728; John and brother Simeon both appear in Southeast. The will of John Rider was probated in 1774, and in it he names his brother Simeon and John, Reuben, Christopher, etc., his children. Which of the children was the father of Susannah? or did she belong to this line at all?

(2) BORLAND.—James Borland, a Rev. soldier, had land deeded to him in Londonderry, N. H.; in 1758 he m. — Ayers. Did he have a son, John, who was b. in Jaffrey, N. H., in 1772; if not, who was the father of the Jaffrey John Borland?—M. C. N.

1664. DICKERSON—MARTIN.—Wanted, dates and parentage of Thurston Dickerson (Dickinson), of Nelson Co., Va., who m. Mary Walker Martin (b. June 13, 1787, d. Nov. 24, 1814, in Nelson Co., Va.); also date of marriage. They had several children, among whom were: Frances Elizabeth, b. Nov. 13, 1807, Nelson Co., m. John D. Diggins (a school teacher), Jan. 20, 1823, and d. in Fulton, Mo. Hudson Martin, b. Sept. 23, 1803, in Nelson Co., d. Fayetteville, Va., m. Betsy Ann Landcraft, at Nelson Co., Va. Mary Walker (Martin) Dickerson was the sister of John Martin (father of C. L. Martin, a lawyer of Charlottesville, Va.), and the dau. of Hudson Martin, a paymaster in the Revolution, and his wife, Jane Lewis, of Albemarle, Va.—L. W. S.

1665. BARTLETT.—Who was the father of Josiah Bartlett, b. in New England, Dec. 2, 1767; had a son, Samuel Latham Bartlett, who m. and had a dau. Amelia.

(2) LEWIS.—Joseph Lewis, b. in N. J., Oct. 31, 1769, m. Rachel Canby (b. Chester Co., Pa., Oct. 19, 1768), and had a son, William, who had a son, George C. Lewis. Wanted, ancestry, and Rev. record, if any, of Joseph Lewis.—E. B. L.

1666. PRICE.—Information desired of the ancestry of Benjamin Price, who d. in Maryland, presumably in Baltimore, in 1794. He was a descendant of Mordecai Price, or his brother; both of whom were Friends, who came to Md. and settled at West River, Anne Arundel Co., in 1634.

Benjamin Price was the father of Christopher Price, who lived in Ky. ab. 1850. What was the name of Benjamin's Price's father, and did either Benjamin or his son, Christopher, have Revolutionary service?—L. J. W.

1667. FAIRCHILD—BOTSFORD.—William Hill Fairchild, b. March 30, 1763, in Reading, Conn., m. Abigail Botsford (b. July 18, 1765; dau. of Abiel and Abigail (Kent) Botsford. Wanted, ancestry of W. H. Fairchild. Is there a Fairchild genealogy published?

(2) ELTINGE.—Wanted, ancestry of Isaac Eltinge, who lived in Frederick Co. (now Montgomery Co.), Md. prior to March 15, 1756, and had two sisters, Yacomintye Eltinge Thompson and Mrs. Isaac Hite, of Va.—E. R. A.

1668. CURTIS.—Wanted, ancestry, and Rev. record, if any, of Job Curtis, b. 1806, and had two sons, Elijah and Nathaniel, all of whom lived in Anson Co., N. Car.

(2) POWELL.—Allen Powell, of Va., was b. ab. 1798. Who was his father, and did he have Revolutionary service?

(3) LINDSEY.—Francis Lindsey, of Ky., was b. ab. 1808. Who were his parents, and did they or his grandparents perform any Revolutionary service?

(4) HEATH-GIBBONS.—Edmund Heath was ab. 90 years old when he d. in 1857. He lived for many years in Greenville Co., Va. Can anyone give the names of his parents, and the connection, if any, between him and Gen. Wm. Heath. He m. Betty Gibbons, dau. of Tom Gibbons. Was Tom Gibbons a Rev. soldier?

(5) DOUGLAS.—Can anyone tell me where a copy of "The Douglas Family" can be obtained?—A. L. N.

1669. WATKINS-KNOWLTON.—Wanted, relationship between Capt. Wm. Watkins of the Colonial Army and Col. Thomas Knowlton of the Rev.—C. A. S.

1670. GEIGER.—Where is the grave of Emily Geiger to be found? Old Cheraws Chapter, D. A. R., would like to mark it, if sure of the locality. What is the best book to get, telling of the part women took in the Revolution?—W. P. P.

1671. MOORE.—Wanted, name of wife of William Moore of North Carolina, father of John Moore, b. 1759, and m. Miss Adair of Ky., also of Agnes Nancy Moore, who m. James Dickson of N. C. and of Alexander and William Moore. When was he born and when died?—A. M. W.

ADDITIONAL NOTES ON THE CLARK-GWATHMEY LINES.

(Kindly furnished the Genealogical Editor by Mrs. W. W. Whitefield, Paducah, Ky.)

Copy of Bible record is in the possession of Mr. Joseph Gwathmey, of Burlington, Beulahville P. O., King William Co., Va. (Burlington was one of the five estates left by Owen Gwathmey, who m. Ann Clark, sister of Geo. Rogers Clark.—K. T. W.)

"Owen Gwathmey emigrated to this country from Wales and settled in Gloucester Co. (Va. Gen. Ed.) He left two sons, Richard and Owen.

Richard married Diana Moore, by whom he had one son, Owen, and six daughters. One married William Dabney, and another ——— Rowe. Late in life, Richard G., married a Mrs. West. Owen Gwathmey married a Coleman, left one son, who died a young man.

Owen Gwathmey (son of Richard), married Hannah Temple. They had twelve children: John, who died an infant; Richard, Temple, Owen, Diana, Joseph, Ann, William, Hannah, Sally, Benjamin (who died a youth) and Mary.

Richard married first a Jones, and last a Spratt. Temple married Ann Baylor. Owen married Ann Clarke. Diana married Richard Dabney. Joseph married Mary Hill. Ann married Thomas Catlett. William died a bachelor. Benjamin died a youth. Hannah married Edward Miller. Sally married William Dabney. Mary married Benjamin Catlett.

Maternal ancestors of our family:

Ben Arnold, a German, married in this country and left one son, Ben, and a daughter, Ann, who married Joseph Temple, an Englishman, descendant of Sir Wm. Temple. They had five sons: William, who married a Cowne; Joseph, who married Mary Hill; Liston, who married Agnes Elliott; Benjamin, who married Mollie Baylor; Sam, who married Frances Redd; and five daughters: Hannah, who married our grandfather, Owen Gwathmey; Sally, who married Tunstall; Nancy, a Fleet; Molly, who married Col. Thos. Elliott; Patty, who married Benjamin Elliott. Molly Elliott, sister of Col. Thos. Elliott, married John Hill (our grandfather and grandmother).

The meaning of the name 'Gwalchmai,' the English pronounce it 'Gwathmey,' is 'Hawk of the Battlefield,' doubtless gained by one of our first ancestors for valorous deeds in fighting against the Saxons."

An article in the *Louisville Courier-Journal*, furnished Mrs. Whitefield with other notes by Mrs. Wm. A. Robinson, of Louisville, one of Owen Gwathmey's descendants, tells us that Owen Gwathmey, b. Nov. 25, 1752, m. Ann Clark, Oct. 20, 1773, and moved to Louisville, where he was cashier of the Bank of Ky. for many years. He died Dec. 1, 1830, and was buried beside his wife, who was born July 14, 1755, and died Oct. 3, 1822. Near them are the graves of their dau. Diana, and her husband, Thomas Bullitt, and their thirteen children; and at a little distance, overlooking the lake below, is the grave of George Rogers Clark, the headstone bearing only this record:

G. R. C. born O. S. November 9th,
1752, Died February 3rd, 1818.

Children of Owen and Ann (Clark) Gwathmey:

John, who m. Ann Booth, and had Wm., Owen, Eleanor, Matilda, Catherine Matilda Hillman.

Temple, who m. Ann Marks, and had Sidney, Ann, Eliza, Fortunatus, Henry and Diana.

Samuel, who m. Mary Booth, and had Baylor and Maria, who d. young, and Rebecca, who m. Henry S. Tyler, and had Isaac H., John M., Eliza, Mary Eliza, Levi, Virginia (who m. Wm. A. Robinson), Henry S., Ella (who m. Sims H. Bond), and Baylor Hill.

Elizabeth, who m. her first cousin, Richard Clough Anderson, and had Elizabeth, Arthur and Anita.

Benjamin died young; his twin sister, Lucy, m. (1) Mr. Neville, (2) Mr. Preast. She had four children, Temple, Richard, Owen and Ferdinand, all of whom married.

George Clark m. Sophie Garrard, and had Alfred, who m. a Keats; Julia, Ellen, who m. a Fry; Eloise, who m. a Poindexter, and John.

Isaac Robertson, who m. his first cousin, Elizabeth C. Anderson, and had Richard, Eliza and Benjamin.

Frances M., who m. (1) ——— Skidmore; (2) Hezekiah Jones, and had John, Wm. and Hezekiah.

Catherine Temple, who m. George Woolfolk, and had Robert Owen (who m. Mary Enders and had Nannie, who is in a convent in La.; Robert; Mollie Lee; Mary Henry; George; Duncan Stewart; Richard Harding; Bertie; Owen Bullitt, and Kate Temple, who m. Wm. G. Whitefield); Ann; Fanny, who m. ——— Wallace, and George, who m. Ann Owen.

When Hannah Temple married Owen Gwathmey, Sr., Queen Ann gave her for a wedding present, among other valuable articles, a ring that was to be handed down to the "Hannahs" in each generation.

One of the most delightful attentions shown Mrs. Donald McLean while in Florida, was the pretty and thoroughly informal afternoon tea given her by her hostess, Mrs. Katherine L. Eagan.

On the afternoon of February 28, the Woman's Club house was filled with a most interested crowd of prettily gowned women, and well they might be interested, for the afternoon was one of the most enjoyable and instructive in Woman's Club annals.

Mrs. Donald McLean, a distinguished visitor present was called upon for a few remarks, and gave them in the witty, spontaneous manner that is so characteristic of her. This impromptu feature added much to the altogether charming afternoon.

March 2nd the Woman's Club House held a most representative audience that had gathered to hear Mrs. Donald McLean, of New York City, speak on two subjects she holds dear, Conservation and Continental Hall.

Mrs. McLean expressed her appreciation for the cordial reception accorded her by her audience.

As usual, the speaker was witty and graceful, and she received most flattering attention.

CHILDREN OF THE REPUBLIC

Mrs. Edwin S. Gardner is the National Chairman of the Children of the Republic. She succeeds her mother, Mrs. John A. Murphy, the founder of this superb work.

Recently at Nashville, Mrs. Gardner gave a fine exposition of the founding and purposes of the children's society which now extends from New Hampshire to Oregon. In explaining the meaning of the organization she said:

"What does the C. of R. mean? It means that in this society boys are taught the love of country, to which they owe their daily privileges and comforts, a country which gives them more future than any other country in the world. They are taught the ideals, duties and qualities of an American citizen; that they should appreciate the responsibility of a position of trust, the honor of the word spoken or written, the sacredness of the ballot, an American, 'his mark!'"

"It means that we want every Daughters of of the American Revolution chapter in the broad land to form a club of about fifteen boys, who have no ancestry, no social advantages. We want you to take the boys who work, boys who do not go to school, boys whose only playground is the street.

"Each week they shall meet; a regular order of business has been planned for them, beginning with a salute to the flag, singing of 'America,' reading of the minutes, for in these clubs boys are shown how to elect their own officers and one of their number presides as president. The Daughter in charge of the club shall prepare some programme for each meeting, after the regular order of business has been carried out, historical talks, historical debates by the boys, stereopticon views, anything which will interest the boys and hold up to them love of country and the duty of being an incorruptible citizen. The clubs can take part in all civic celebrations and in celebrations of national holidays."

Mrs. Lucy Henderson Horton of Franklin gave a splendid report as State Chairman of the Children of the Republic, explaining how the immigration question has come to be a supreme American issue.

That Nashville is not behind in this noble work was brought out in the next two local reports, that of the Andrew Jackson Club C. R., U. S. A., very ably given by Mrs. J. H. Acklen, and of John Marshall Club C. R., U. S. A., entertainingly presented by Mrs. Robert Morgan.

Mrs. Morgan told two amusing patriotic anecdotes, one of the little toddler who had heard the story of "Old Glory" and when asked as to the origin of the name "Old Glory" explained that it was so called because "it had never been spanked."

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE Children of the American Revolution

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Management, Children of the American Revolution, was held on Thursday, April 14, 1910, in the Children's Room, Continental Hall.

In the absence of the President, the meeting was called to order by Mrs. Howard, the vice-president presiding.

The meeting was opened with a prayer by the founder, Mrs. Lothrop, after which all joined in the Lord's prayer.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and after a slight correction accepted.

Two resignations were read:

1. Mrs. Woodrow resigned her office as chaplain. This was accepted with regret.

2. Miss Catharine Custis resigned her office as vice-president. This was accepted on the condition that she take the position of Recording Secretary.

The Corresponding Secretary's report was read and accepted.

The Registrar reported 92 names for election. On motion, the secretary was instructed to cast the ballot for these candidates. This was done, and they were declared members of the Society, provided all dues were paid. The treasurer reported as follows:

Balance, March 1st,	\$342 45
Receipts,	154 00
	<hr/>
	\$496 45
Disbursements,	18 70
	<hr/>
Balance on hand,	\$477 75
Investments,	3,029 79
Continental Hall fund,	1,454 80
	<hr/>
Total amount,	\$4,962 34
The report was accepted.	

Mrs. Bond, vice-president in charge of organization of local societies, reported as follows:

Mrs. Frank P. Lawrence, of Lewis Clark Chapter, Fremont, Nebraska, is presented for state promoter of Nebraska.

Mr. H. J. Hendricks, of Cherryvale, Kansas, is recommended as state promoter of Kansas.

Following names have been chosen for local societies.

1. Rebecca Mott for Mrs. Christian's society at Houston, Texas.
2. Mary Shelby for Mrs. Smith's society at Austin, Texas.
3. Chawkey Pratt for the society at Kansas city, Kansas.

Arrangements for the convention were discussed. It was moved and carried that Admiral Baird, Mr. Ellis Logan, and Col. Tweedale should be asked to act as judge to decide the awarding of Mrs. Dubois' loving cup.

Mrs. Bond nominated Miss Catharine Custis as Recording Secretary to fill Miss Hoopes' unexpired term. This nomination was carried.

Mrs. Bond nominated Miss Martha Harper as vice-president to fill Miss Custis' unexpired term. This nomination was carried.

Mrs. Marsh nominated Mrs. McBlair as chaplain to fill Mrs. Woodrow's unexpired term.

Respectfully submitted,

(Miss) CATHERINE E. CUSTIS,
Recording Secretary.

912 15th Street,
Washington, D. C.

WORK, PAST AND PRESENT, OF THE LOCAL SOCIETIES OF THE CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

By Mrs. Frank Bond, Vice-President in Charge of Organization.

FIFTH ARTICLE.

Patriotism is a word so big and broad, who shall limit its application? It reveals its presence in bronze and stone at the graves of our dead heroes, it waves in the folds of our country's flag, it abides in every loyal heart and true, it cares for the little child, the future citizen.

And thus, Mrs. Frederick T. Dubois, honorary president of the national society, Children of the American Revolution, and for four years its beloved president, offered in April, 1909, a silver loving cup to the society which should do the most loving and commendable work for other children during the year ending April 18, 1910. This dainty cup, bearing the inscription "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, ye have done it unto Me," was awarded at the annual

convention of 1910 to Little Men and Women of '76 Society, of Brooklyn, N. Y., which had contributed during the year two hundred dollars to "Summerland" the Home for Friendless Children, and eighty dollars to St. Christopher's Hospital for Babies.



Two Members of Sinnissippi Society, C. A. R., of Rockford, Illinois, Who Danced the Minuet for the Benefit of the Children's Home.

Governor Thomas Welles Society, of Washington, D. C., which is affiliated with Constitution Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, has done much for other children during its short existence of one year. On November 27, 1909, a delegation from this society under the leadership of its president visited the Home for Incurables, entertaining the inmates with patriotic songs, and giving to each, as a memento of their visit, a booklet containing verses and quotations. Thirty-eight pieces of clothing were presented in December to Noel House

Settlement for children who were thus enabled to attend school. Two members of the society accompanied by one of the president's assistants, visited and inspected the settlement.

Christmas joy was brought into the homes of two families of five and seven children respectively, whom Santa Claus had otherwise forgotten, by gifts of books, toys, clothing, fruit and candy. The event of February 22nd, 1910, for Thomas Welles Society, was the presentation, with appropriate exercises, of a large flag to the Neighborhood House Settlement, where hundreds of children are brought together for work and study. Wall pockets filled with bright-colored pasteboard cards covered with pictures, short stories and poems, the work of the younger members, were presented to the Children's Hospital in March, 1910.

To Governor Welles Society, which had gained seventy-four new members during the year, was awarded the silver loving cup offered by Mrs. Ellis Logan, corresponding secretary of the national society, to the local society in Virginia, Maryland or the District of Columbia, which should bring in the largest number of new members during the year closing April 18, 1910.

The June meeting of 1909 was held in the "White Lot" and on another occasion, Governor Thomas Welles Society visited the Francis Scott Key Home, where a patriotic service was held.

The name, Sinnissippi, meaning son of the father of waters, was originally given to Rock River, which flows into the Mississippi, the father of waters. This name was appropriately chosen by the local society formed in 1907 at Rockford, Illinois, a town situated upon the banks of Rock River.

Sinnissippi Society, whose membership is over forty, is engaging in the work of making brighter and happier the conditions of less fortunate children. Among the victims of the Cherry Mine disaster in their own state was a family consisting of a mother and three daughters, the father and two sons having lost their lives in the mine, and one of these daughters was lying on a sick bed in a Chicago hospital. To this family Sinnissippi Society sent a box of clothing and twelve dollars in money. Several boys of Rockford are the better and happier because of the action of this society in giving ten dollars to the Boys' Club association for the purchase of memberships for boys unable to secure them otherwise.

A poor family descended from Revolutionary heroes, was the recipient of a Thanksgiving dinner in November, 1909, and a Christmas party was given in the same year by Sinnissippi Society, the proceeds from which, twenty-four dollars, were expended in cots and mattresses for the sleeping porch of the Children's Home. The society has taken this apartment of the Children's Home under its charge and hopes to provide new furnishings from time to time as they are needed. The accompanying picture is that of two of the members of Sinnissippi Society who danced the minuet for the benefit of the Children's Home.

This society is seeking a motto, whose keynote shall be loyalty and loyalty to the home, to each other, to friends, to their society, to their country.

NOTES.

Mrs. Montgomery's society, the General Muhlenberg, of Philadelphia, is a fine example of a large society in which members of varying ages work together most successfully.

Mary Shelby Society was organized at Austin, Texas, March 5, 1910, with Mrs. E. P. Smith as president.

Mrs. Austin H. McGregor, of Newark, New Jersey, has retired from the office of State Director for New Jersey after a service of nine years.

Governor Thomas Welles Society has the distinction of having been named by Mrs. Taft, wife of the president of the United States. At the request of the society, Mrs. Taft gave it the name of one of her ancestors, the fourth Colonial governor of Connecticut. A copy of their charter was presented to Mrs. Taft by the Society.

Charles Lynch Society, of Lynchburg, Virginia, contributed ten dollars in April toward the purchase and furnishing of the Children's Room in Continental Hall.

Sinnissippi Society was organized under the care of Rockford Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, during the regency of Mrs. Luther Derwent, now president of the society.

Deborah Scudder Society, Miss Nina Berbett, president, was organized at Holton, Kansas, February 22nd, 1910, with nine charter members.

Mrs. Frank Jennings, one of the most hospitable and accomplished of hostesses delightfully entertained Mrs. Donald McLean with a charming luncheon at her Riverside home, Jacksonville. Mrs. Jennings entertained for her distinguished friend as a member of the Boonesboro Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, her old home chapter at Richmond, Ky.

A clever feature of the luncheon were miniature George and Martha Washingtons of ice cream, each of whom bore aloft the Stars and Stripes. The souvenir cakes bore the initials of the honor guest, "E. R. McL." in red on a back ground of white bordered with blue.

Mrs. Haynes toasted Our Absent Chief, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, president-general, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

To the toast, To the Spirit of Our Organization, Mrs. McLean responded with an impromptu speech which abounded in local allusions and witty anecdotes.

IN MEMORIAM

The State Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth C. Barney Buel, announces with sorrow the death of MARY ELIZABETH HARWOOD, state vice-regent of Connecticut, at her home in Stamford, on Saturday, March 26, 1910.

The loss of Miss Harwood comes as a grievous blow to the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution.

At the business meeting of the Connecticut regents and delegates held on March 30th, 1910, at Greenwich, all business was suspended to hear memorial tributes, and resolutions of respect were adopted.

MRS. KATHERINE VAN KLEECK, wife of Perry Van Kleeck, died in Brooklyn, February 5th, 1910, aged 65 years. She was a member of Sa-go-je-wat-ha Chapter, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

The death of Mrs. EMILY S. NETTLETON, who was one of the three "Real Daughters" in Iowa, occurred May 14, 1909, at the age of 91 years, 3 months.

She was the Daughter of Justus and Lydia (Burnham) Reed, who was married August 7, 1816.

Justus was the son of Ebenezer Reed and was born February 17, 1760, in East Windsor, Conn. Ebenezer Reed enlisted in the army in 1777 and being in poor health, his son Justus, then but 17 years of age, took his father's place, enlisting from East Windsor. Justus Reed was married three times, Mrs. Emily Nettleton was his only child by his third wife. She was married to Chandler Judd Nettleton, March 22, 1840.

MRS. JESSIE BRYAN WILLIAMS BULL, died in Orangeburg, S. C., March 22nd, 1910. Mrs. Bull was a charter member of Moultrie chapter and she never tired in her work for it. She was triply a Daughter of the American Revolution having descended from Col. William Bryan, Col. Philemon Hawkins and Lieut. Nathaniel Williams.

MRS. ANGIE T. NEWMAN, of Nebraska, ex-Vice-President General, died during the Continental Congress in April.

The Mobile Chapter has suffered loss by death of the following members during the past year:

MRS. G. A. MUTHS,

MRS. J. C. SCHLEY,

MRS. P. D. BARKER.

MRS. ANNA CAMPBELL BAKER, Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, wife of Albert Baker, died March 1, 1910, at Indianapolis. She was an enthusiastic Daughter and will be much missed.

MRS. AMANDA MOOR THOMPSON, charter member, Margaret Goffe Moor Chapter, died April 19, 1910, in her 80th year. She was great-granddaughter of Major John Moor, of Bunker Hill fame; granddaughter of Goffe Moor, a revolutionary soldier; daughter of Samuel Moor, soldier in the war of 1812.

MRS. JEMIMA GRIFFITHS, Dial Rock Chapter, entered into rest May 21, 1910, aged 80 years. A loyal member.

MRS. ELIAS N. TUTTLE, beloved member of the Col. Israel Angell Chapter, died May 3, 1910.

ANNA BIRBER MANSER, Liberty Bell Chapter, died April 21, 1910. The chapter showed deep sorrow and conducted a beautiful in memoriam service.

MRS. ANNETTE GORMAN, Dial Rock Chapter, widow of the Hon. C. R. Gorman, entered into rest April 13, 1910. She was a granddaughter of Judge John Jenkins, a prominent pioneer of the Wyoming Valley. She was a charter member and a wise and efficient regent for two years.

MRS. GERTRUDE RANKIN BROWN, Fort Atkinson Chapter, wife of Mr. Delos Brown, died May 7, 1910, at Columbus, Wisconsin. She was an active member of the chapter.

MRS. MARTHA JONES GENTRY, Old Glory Chapter, slipped from us to life eternal, March 28, 1910. She was a Colonial Dame; four years president of the Grace Warren Society, Children of the American Revolution, which she organized. She came of an honored line, which she honored. She leaves one child, Miss Susan Gentry, a worthy successor.

MRS. ANGELINA COX SITES, Hetuck Chapter, wife of Thomas Sites, died May 15, 1910. The chapter has lost a valued member and her absence will be keenly felt.

Mrs. Althea Randolph Bedle has had a number of honors conferred on her recently. She has been elected vice-director of the Society of Holland Dames of the ancient and honorable families of New Netherlands. Mrs. Bedle has read several historical papers before the society. She has also been elected counsellor of the New York State Society of Daughters of Founders and Patriots.

Mrs. Bedle was one of the guests of honor at the meeting of the Daughters of the Empire State, where she gave a greeting and read an original poem on the Empire State. This is dedicated to the president of the society, Mrs. M. E. Hulbert. These verses are to be set to music and will be incorporated as a State song for the organization.

As a member of the patriotic committee of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs Mrs. Bedle has written an ode to the flag, which is also to be set to music.

The amount sent to the Y. M. C. A. for the Boys' Club by the Orange Mountain Chapter was \$265, they having increased the first subscription.

BOOK NOTES

A GENEALOGICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL MEMOIR OF PHILIPPE MATON WILTSEE AND HIS DESCENDANTS, WITH A HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION. REFERRING TO THE WILTSEE NATION AND ITS COLONIES. Part First. By *Jerome Wiltsee, Sr.*, Atchison, Kansas, 1908.

We have here in this gift of the author to the Society through the President General, a unique and interesting genealogical work. The contents include an account of the Wiltsees in America from 1623, notes on the Brimmer, Green, Smith, of Long Island, and other related families, with many church records.

Fort McArthur Chapter, Kenton, O., Mrs. May Donaldson McKittrick, regent, have adopted an interesting program relating to modern times and civic work. The mottoes following each other are "I propose to fight it out on these lines if it takes all summer," "Let us have peace." The ancestral names are given, always a patriotic thing.

Tiblow Chapter, Bonner Springs, Kansas, Miss Nellie Nichol, regent, has a varied program, with several social meetings. Their club flower is bitter-sweet.

The Peoria Chapter, Peoria, Ill., Mrs. George T. Page, regent, has issued a very complete year book, containing by-laws, list of members, program, list of flag-days and other matters of interest.

Waterloo Chapter, Iowa, Mrs. C. L. Kingsley, regent, has taken for the topic of the year "Personality of some great patriots of the early anti-slavery movement." Each month the members have a review of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. The names of the revolutionary ancestors are given.

Oneonta Chapter, Oneonta, N. Y., Mrs. Merton L. Ford, regent, has issued a sumptuous program with varied topics, names of revolutionary

ancestors, charter members, national and state officers. The two illustrations are in colors.

Gaspee Chapter, Providence, R. I., Miss Barbara Harriet Talbot, regent, prints in their year book a chapter poem by Mrs. Harlon R. the burning of the *Gaspee*, "the light of the burning *Gaspee*—the dawning of the light of freedom." The Gaspee Chapter was organized January 11, 1892, in the old room of the Sabin House, where the conspirators, who burnt the *Gaspee*, met to perfect their plans and melt the lead for their bullets.

White Plains Chapter, White Plains, N. J., Mrs. F. H. Merritt, regent, prints in their year book a chapter poem by Mrs. Harlon R. Brown:

God of our fathers, whose strong hand
Unswerving led the patriot band
And freedom brought to this fair land,
We give Thee praise.

Accept it Lord, and grant that we
Whose fathers fought for liberty,
True daughters of our sires may be,
Through all our days.

Direct our doings, gracious Lord;
Over our ways keep watch and ward,
Give peace and grant each jarring chord
Be lost in praise.

The Betty Bonney Chapter, Arkansas City, Kansas, just organized, with Mrs. Celia Foss Farrar, as regent, has issued its year book and presented an attractive program.

Noah Coleman Chapter, Rolla, Missouri, is another new member that brings out an interesting year book, with full committees, full program, by-laws and standing rules. It is fully equipped. The regent is Mrs. H. C. Kinnaman.



OFFICIAL.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

OF THE

Daughters of the American Revolution

Headquarters, Memorial Continental Hall, 17th and D Streets,
Washington, D. C.

National Board of Management
1910.

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701 East Taylor Street, Bloomington, Ill., and Memorial Continental Hall,
Washington, D. C.

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters

MRS. MIRANDA B. TULLOCH,

Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

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(Term of office expires 1911.)

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1223 Niazuma Ave., Birmingham, Ala.

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5028 Westminster Place, St. Louis, Mo.

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1401 Gilpin Street, Denver, Colo.

MRS. EDWARD ORTON, JR., Ohio.
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564 Vance Street, Memphis, Tenn.

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2715 Benvenue Ave., Berkeley, Cal.

(Term of office expires 1912.)

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"The Poplars," Orange, Va.
- MRS. EMILY P. S. MOOR (C. R.), Vt.
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MRS. ANDREW K. GAULT, Nebraska.
3802 North 24th Street, Omaha, Neb.
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2204 Ave. J., Galveston, Texas.
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MRS. WILLIAM C. BARNES, 505 North 7th Ave., Phoenix.
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- Colorado*, MRS. FRANK WHEATON, 827 Clarkson Street, Denver.
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MRS. RICHARD H. FYFE, 939 Woodward Ave., Detroit.
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(Emily A.)
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HONORARY OFFICERS (Elected for Life)

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Honorary President Presiding

MRS. MARY V. E. CABELL.

Honorary Vice-Presidents General

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| MRS. ROGER A. PRYOR, 1893. | MRS. A. C. GEER, 1896. |
| MRS. A. LEO. KNOTT, 1894. | MRS. MILDRED S. MATHES, 1899. |
| MRS. ELLEN H. WALWORTH, 1894. | MRS. MARY S. LOCKWOOD, 1905. |
| MRS. JOSHUA WILBOUR, 1895. | MRS. WILLIAM LINDSAY, 1906. |
| MRS. A. HOWARD CLARK, 1895. | MRS. HELEN M. BOYNTON, 1906. |
| MISS MARY DESHA, 1895. | MRS. DEB. RANDOLPH KEIM, 1906. |
| MRS. SARA T. KINNEY, 1910. | |

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER

Any woman is eligible for membership in the NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who is of the age of eighteen years, and is descended from a patriot man or woman who aided in establishing American Independence, *provided the applicant is acceptable to the Society*. Family tradition alone in regard to the services of an ancestor, unaccompanied by proof will not be considered.

All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management, shall be members of the *National Society*, but for purposes of convenience, they may be organized into local Chapters (those belonging to the National Society alone being known as members-at-large).

Application Blanks and Constitutions will be furnished on request by the State Regent of the State in which you reside, or by the "Corresponding Secretary General," at headquarters, Memorial Continental Hall, 17th and D Streets, Washington, D. C.

Applications should be made out in *duplicate*, one of which is kept on file at National Headquarters and one returned to file with a Chapter should one be joined.

The application must be *endorsed by at least one member of the Society*. The application, when properly filled out, should be directed to "Registrar General, D. A. R., Memorial Continental Hall, 17th and D Streets, Washington, D. C."

The initiation fee is one dollar; the annual dues are Two Dollars.

The sum of three dollars, covering the initiation fees and the annual dues for the current year, must accompany each application presented to the National Society direct for members-at-large. The sum of two dollars, covering the initiation fee and one-half the annual dues for the current year, shall accompany each application forwarded to the National Society, through any local Chapter. All remittances to whomsoever sent should be by a check or money order. Never in currency.

No application will be considered until this fee is paid. If not accepted, this amount will be returned.

At the April meeting of the National Board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution, the following motion was unanimously passed:

"Resolved, That the following notice be inserted in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE: 'Chapters shall send to headquarters, D. A. R., Memorial Continental Hall, 17th and D Streets, Washington, D. C., notice of deaths, resignations, marriages and all changes of address and list of officers.'"

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT, N. S. D. A. R.

SATURDAY, April 16, 1910.

On Saturday, April 16, 1910, the National Board of Management held its regular meeting at Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, District of Columbia, the President General presiding and calling the meeting to order at 10.45 a. m.

Following prayer by the Chaplain General, in which the Board united in repeating the Lord's Prayer, the roll call was made by the Recording Secretary General, the following members answering to their names: Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, president General; Mrs. Miranda B. Tulloch, Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters; the following Vice-Presidents General: Mrs. Smoot, Mrs. Bates, Mrs. Bushnell, Mrs. Sage, Mrs. Sterling, Mrs. Egbert Jones, Mrs. Putnam, Mrs. Hardy, Mrs. Gregory, Mrs. Patton, Mrs. Morgan Smith, Mrs. Delafield, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Orton, Mrs. Bryan, Mrs. Sternberg; Mrs. Noble, Chaplain General; Miss Pierce, Registrar General; Mrs. Darwin, Historian General; Mrs. Swormstedt, Corresponding Secretary General; Mrs. Hoover, Treasurer General; Mrs. Bowron, Assistant Historian General; Mrs. Willis, Librarian General; Miss Wilcox, Recording Secretary General; the following State Regents: Mrs. McClellan, Alabama; Mrs. Barrow, Arkansas; Mrs. Wheaton, Colorado; Mrs. Buel, Connecticut; Mrs. Taylor, Delaware; Mrs. Smallwood, District of Columbia; Mrs. Mahoney, Florida; Mrs. Ames, Illinois; Mrs. Dinwiddie, Indiana; Miss Lake, Iowa; Mrs. Guernsey, Kansas; Mrs. Chenault, Kentucky; Mrs. Tebault, Louisiana; Miss Coburn, Maine; Mrs. Dunning, Massachusetts; Mrs. Brayton, Michigan; Mrs. Green, Missouri; Mrs. Abbott, New Hampshire; Mrs. Libbey, New Jersey; Mrs. Wood, New York; Mrs. Truesdall, Ohio; Mrs. Perley, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Spencer, Tennessee; Mrs. Jamison, Virginia; Mrs. Gove, Washington State; Mrs. Fethers, Wisconsin; the following State Vice-Regents: Mrs. Barnes, Arizona; Mrs. Wells, Minnesota; Mrs. Reynolds, North Carolina; Mrs. Randolph, Maryland; Mrs. Calhoun, South Carolina; Mrs. Estey, Vermont; Mrs. Furbie, West Virginia,—a quorum present.

The Recording Secretary General read the minutes of the Regular Board meeting, February 2, 1910. After correction, accepted on motion of the Librarian General, seconded.

Minutes of March 2 and April 6 presented, but not read as customary with the minutes of special meetings.

The President General addressed the Board as follows: Ladies, I yesterday made a statement at the Continental Hall Committee meeting, which contains what I would say to the Board to-day, and for

that reason and in order to save time, as many of you were not present at that time, I will repeat that statement with additional material:

Ladies of the National Board of Management: Honor to whom honor is due, we owe it to our splendid Supervision Committee under the skillful and courteous leadership of its able Chairman, that we are to-day safely and comfortably housed in our beautiful dwelling place, our temple and our home.

Unless you had witnessed the removal of these offices—the great mass of furniture and cases and boxes with all the varied paraphernalia of our vast office belongings,—you can never understand all this removal meant to these women of responsibility, and hard and patient toil. And no skill on their part would have availed, except for the courage and loyal co-operation of National Officers, of the entire clerical force, and of our faithful curator during those busy days. No complaints of discomfort or inconvenience, but a courageous facing of the difficulties incident to the situation, and a steady settling down to the work on hand, making light of annoyances with cheerful acquiescence, under circumstances trying enough to the soul of orderly, well regulated woman-kind. I can not begin to tell you of the fine, unselfish traits this ordeal developed and made manifest. All seemed inspired by the resolve to make the best of a nerve-racking situation, and determined to help smooth out inevitable wrinkles. That our Resident Secretary was not idle goes without saying to those of you who know her incomparable and indefatigable work. If there was any square yard of this building she did not explore, or any corner, if there was any minutiae of detail she failed to familiarize herself with,—for the benefit of States, Chapters, or individuals who sought her advice,—it would require a microscope with the lens of a North Pole discoverer to detect it. And so, with a joyous sense of the goal reached, faith turned into sight, and hope deferred into glorious fruition—we at last find ourselves priestesses, in a temple, whose votaries worship at a shrine dedicated to God, home and country.

Among the many interests that to-day claim our attention there is one that just now seems to be paramount; relating to the distance of our building from the street car tracks, and the difficulty of access in bad weather. Thinking over this matter I felt myself moved to approach the powers that be, as to the possibility of a spur of the car-lines down Eighteenth Street. I wrote a personal letter to each member of the Committee in the District of Columbia, and to seven other influential members of the House of Representatives,—twenty-six in all. If you could read the beautiful replies I received from each and all; every gentleman referring me blandly to some other influential gentleman; and all so willing for every other man to take up so interesting a question,—with a final reference by the Chairman, to the District Commissioners! These gentlemen in turn referred me to the Engineer Commissioner, who frankly told me, they were all fooling me politely, and he would be honest and tell me the truth, namely, that

none of them wanted to tackle the matter; and then gracefully changing the subject, proceeded to expatiate upon the power of a President General, the president of a bank or the chief official of every business firm, to deal with insubordinates, from an *impersonal, military* point of view; having no connection whatever with getting a spur of the street car tracks down Eighteenth Street. I had written also to the Hon. John Barrett, Director of the Bureau of South American Republics, and will read you his reply.

Several of the most influential business men of the city assure me that it is only a question of time when this spur must and will be built. I ask your advice now as to whether or not to proceed with the effort to have a bill for this purpose passed in Congress—the first indispensable step to be taken—or to wait and let other people wrestle with Congress and the Traction Companies,—we, finally getting the benefit, without the struggle we would be compelled to make with these various orders of gentlemen. As usual, we have started the ball rolling, and our good brothers when they get to it will certainly see it through, as they always do, when their attention is properly called to matters we have carefully thought out for them. (Applause.)

The President General read the following letter from Mr. Barrett regarding getting the electric cars down Eighteenth Street.

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS,

2 JACKSON PLACE, WASHINGTON, D. C.,

March 11, 1910.

MY DEAR MADAM: Referring to your esteemed note of March 7, I want to state that I am in thorough sympathy with your effort to get the street car line extended down Eighteenth Street, and I shall write to the authorities supporting your recommendation. We will have some thirty or forty people on our staff, and I am sure they would appreciate an extension of this kind. It would also provide an access for people in general to Potomac Park, which they do not now have except by a long walk or by riding in an automobile or carriage.

Wishing, as the Director of the International Bureau, to always co-operate with the President General, of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution for the mutual good of these institutions, I remain

Yours very cordially,

JOHN BARRETT.

Mrs. Julia G. Scott,
President General, N. S. D. A. R.,
The Arlington,
Washington, D. C.

The President General next presented the matter of dismissal of Miss Gerald, employee of the National Society, Daughters of the American

Revolution, and following her statement she read a letter from Attorney Worthington in support of her action, both being as follows:

Ladies of the National Board of Management:

Another matter I am constrained to bring to your attention at this time, on account of the publicity which has been maliciously given to it. It is a simple matter of discipline among our clerical force—a matter of purely domestic management, not rightfully concerning anybody outside our official household and the housekeeping, so to speak, at Continental Hall.

It is needless to point out, to women of your intelligence and social standing, how such a gratuitous and unwarranted notoriety, given, to an essentially trifling incident, belittles our noble organization in the eyes of the general public. Threats of lawsuits, and even of impeachment, have been manufactured to meet and satisfy the cravings of the morbid appetite for "exposures." It is true that the peace and dignity of the Daughters of the American Revolution have been most causelessly and grievously assailed; but I have deemed it my clear duty to refuse to be "interviewed," or in any way drawn into the public discussion of an action that was clearly required of me, and as clearly within my powers and duty as Executive, and responsible head of an institution, annoyed and discredited by persistent insubordination, and bad manners on the part of a minor employee; and I still refuse, notwithstanding the public scandal and unfounded shame that has been brought upon our organization, to treat it otherwise than as a matter for our own private consideration in the Board of Management. If a defeated faction has been at the bottom of the extraordinary publicity, worked up out of this episode—if we are forced, after investigation, to believe, that the National and International publicity has been methodically secured; if the preposterous attitude taken by the dismissed copyist has been promoted or abetted by a disloyal and obstructive element—resolved either to rule or to ruin—if all this be so, we must face the situation and meet it. If we cannot before very long abate the nuisance and peril of faction and spoils politics—in the worst sense of the term—persisted in with such malign energy, then the withdrawal and future exclusion from our membership of all women of the higher and finer types, must certainly result among the lamentable consequences to our organization.

I am calling your attention thus, to my dismissal of a clerk for insubordination; an employee in the department of which I am chief, as Chairman of the Continental Hall Committee, employed by the Board at the request of the former President General for the specific purpose of "copying Continental Hall Records," and therefore, perhaps, imagined by herself and her advisors, to be immovably entrenched in this position. The time has come, ladies, to tell you, that the situation in connection with this young lady—in her clerical capacity—has become simply impossible. Our office machinery cannot be run on the

personal likes and dislikes of our clerical force. It is a clerical force supported by dues paid by all the members, and of course no member of such a force, can be allowed to intrude either partialities or spites of her own, into her official relations with members of this Society.

No charge has been brought against this young lady as a Daughter of the American Revolution. Her standing in the Society to-day—except so far as recent events may have affected it—is the same as it was formerly. Her recent offending, perhaps, springs from the mistaken leniency I showed her last summer—in not promptly severing her connection with our clerical force—for conduct similar to that now under consideration, toward a distinguished woman, who has filled many National offices, and who has been most honorably and intimately associated with the Society ever since its inception. As in the present instance, instructions from the President General were being carried out, and the rude rebuff was received from the same quarter. Emboldened by my kindly consideration in my letter to her, a copy of which I hold in my hand, written in reply to one from her, denouncing the acting Chairman of the Supervision Committee—emboldened also by the generous forgiveness of the lady to whom she had been so rude, and who had declined to report her—both of us understanding and making allowances for the unfortunate influences that impelled her to such conduct—encouraged, too, I am ashamed but forced to believe, by influences openly and avowedly hostile to me personally, and to my administration officially, the young woman has now “filled up the cup” and brought things to a pass where forbearance ceases to be a virtue. At all events, her manner toward ladies who seem to have incurred her displeasure has become so offensive that they prefer to avoid, rather than to come into any contact with her even officially.

The conduct on February 21st, for which I discharged her, was simply in line with the arrogance she had assumed and maintained toward ladies distasteful to her. There is no parallel to her offending in the 19 years of our Society—at least, so far as I know, it is unprecedented. Hitherto we have had the unwritten law of common politeness and official courtesy toward each other maintained and exercised here, more especially toward the women delegated to carry out personal instructions from the President General. So far as I know this simple rule of kindness has not been previously violated. Emergencies as they arise demand emergency action, and I should have been false to my sense of right and justice if I had not put a stop to so flagrant a defiance of decency; false to the finer instincts which govern our great organization; false to my duty as President General. Conduct which was palpably creating and disseminating a most unhealthy atmosphere throughout our offices—could not be allowed to go unnoticed and unrebuked, for the eight weeks that would elapse before the next meeting of the Board. On December 1, 1909, in the case of a former Curator I invoked and carried into effect, unchallenged,

the force of such unwritten law. The Board is not a Legislative nor Judicial body. See Article VI, Section 2.

The authority not delegated to the Board by the National Congress must, in such instances as the two to which I specifically refer, reside in the President General. Her right to decide, and act in such cases cannot be curtailed, unless she is to suffer herself to be regarded as a mere figure-head and puppet. I have laid this case before you because, while I have unquestionably full legal right as Chief Executive Officer to take this action, I feel that you, as members of my official family—as it were—are entitled to know my reasons for a step, the necessity of which no one deplored more deeply than did I.

I will say in addition that in my opinion there is no further need for any special detailed clerk to copy the Continental Hall Committee Records; they have been brought up to date, and this being the case it will be an easy matter for the official stenographer to keep the records abreast of the proceedings from meeting to meeting; as should always have been done.

WORTHINGTON, HEALD & FRAILEY,

Attorneys at Law,

Columbian Building,

416 FIFTH STREET NORTHWEST,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

April 14, 1910.

MRS. MATTHEW T. SCOTT,
President General, N. S. D. A. R.,
Arlington Hotel, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MADAM:

In reply to your inquiry for my opinion as to whether you, as President General, had the legal authority on the 23d day of February, 1910, to dismiss Miss Agnes Gerald from her position as a clerk employed in copying Continental Hall records, I submit the following:

You have handed me a printed copy of the Constitution and By-Laws of the organization of which you are the head, to which is appended a copy of the Act of Congress of February 20, 1896, incorporating the "National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution." I have also received from you a report from the official stenographer to the National Board, giving the result of an examination by her, of the official minutes of the National Board subsequent to January, 1902 (the date of the present statute book).

When you first consulted me about this matter, you showed me a letter from Mr. L. Cabell Williamson to you as President General, in which he, as attorney for Miss Gerald, claimed that she could be dismissed only by the Board of Management or by the Continental Congress, and referred in support of his opinion to Article XVI of the By-Laws of the organization. Shortly after you consulted me on this subject I wrote to Mr. Williamson inquiring whether in the advice which he had given his client, he had relied upon anything except this Article XVI. In his reply, dated March 3, 1910, he says that in addition to that article, he was relying "on all the laws of the organization, and especially on the fact that under those laws, the President General has no power to appoint clerks and place them on the permanent pay-roll."

Recently, I have received a copy of a printed circular, dated March 19, 1910, signed "Mary R. Wilcox, Recording Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.," in which the writer claims that you as President General had no right to dismiss Miss Gerald, and refers in support of that contention, to the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, Articles III and XVI of the National Society, D. A. R., and Verse X of Chapter VII in the Book of Zechariah of the Holy Bible.

After giving careful examination and due consideration to the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, and the whole of Chapter VII of the Book of Zechariah, I have been unable to find in them anything, which in my judgment, throws any light upon the question whether you, as President General of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, have the power to remove a clerk employed by the Society. Neither do I find anything directly bearing upon that question in the Charter of your organization. Article XVI of your By-Laws, upon which Mr. Williamson and Miss Wilcox both lay so much stress, plainly refers only to members as such, and not to employees. I find nothing in the Constitution or By-Laws, or in the proceedings of the National Board since January, 1902, as shown by the examination thereof made by the official stenographer, which directly bears upon this question. I do find, however, in the Constitution and By-Laws, paragraphs which indirectly throw light upon this subject, and sufficient light, in my opinion, to enable a satisfactory conclusion to be reached with reasonable certainty.

In the first place, Miss Gerald in her capacity as clerk, was in no sense an officer of the National Society. Article IV of the Constitution fixes the title and mode of election of the different officers, and does not by any possibility, include a clerk engaged in copying records.

In the next place, Section 1 of Article V of the Constitution provides that "the legislative and judicial power" in the Society shall be vested in the Continental Congress, carefully omitting *administrative* power. Article VI provides for a Board of Management, which Board is to meet at least once in every four months, and it is declared by

Section a of that article to be "an administrative body." Its duties are thus defined:

"They shall carry out the ordering of Congress; act upon applications for membership; fill vacancies in office until the next meeting of Congress; prescribe rules and regulations for their own government while in office, and, in general, do all things necessary for the prosperity and success of the Society, subject, however, to the approval of the Continental Congress."

Section 3 of Article VI provides for a National Executive Committee of which the President General shall be chairman *ex officio*, and provides that that Committee shall, "in the interim between the meetings of the Board, transact such business as shall be delegated to it by the National Board of Management."

It is quite apparent, I think, that in carrying on the business of any great corporation having in its service a number of employees, there must be vested somewhere the power to summarily remove an unfaithful or incompetent employee. Such an employee may neglect entirely his or her business, may conduct himself or herself so as to make it impossible that he or she should be allowed to enter even the offices of the Society, or may be guilty of absolute dishonesty. It seems to me, on general principles, that unless the Constitution and By-Laws governing such a corporation expressly or by necessary implication prohibit it, the head of the organization must be held to have the power, when such a situation arises, to dismiss the offending subordinate, and I think that in the case of your organization, this power is impliedly given by Section 1 of Article II and Section 1 of Article III of the By-Laws.

Section 1 of Article II is as follows:

"The duties of the general officers shall be *such as usually appertain to their offices*, and they shall have such other duties as are hereinafter imposed. They shall report at the annual meeting, and at such other times as may, by the National Board of Management be directed."

Section 1 of Article III is as follows:

"The President General, *in addition* to her general duties, shall be *ex officio* Chairman of the National Board of Management and of the Executive Committee and a member of every other committee."

In addition to this, Section 2 of Article III gives the President General the power to appoint all the principal standing committees of the organization.

I take it that the phrase in Section 1 of Article II which gives to you such duties as usually appertain to your office, means that you are to have, and it shall be your duty to exercise, all the powers which ordinarily appertain to the head of a large corporation. I see no escape from this. If that be so, it seems to me to follow that you must be deemed to have the power, when such an emergency arises,

to promptly remove any employee of the Society when, in your judgment, the interests of the Society require such immediate action.

If this be not so, then if such an employee should be detected in the act of stealing from the funds of the Society, or should come to its offices in a drunken condition, or should absent himself or herself entirely from the offices of the organization, and defiantly refuse to render any service, there would be no remedy except to wait for a regular meeting of the Board of Management, or have a special meeting of that Board called for the purpose of taking action in the matter. As the membership of the Board of Management includes "one State Regent, or, in her absence, one State Vice-Regent from each State and Territory," it would seem to be absurd to suppose, in such a case as I have suggested, there would be no remedy until a meeting could be had of the Board of Management. The National Executive Committee is empowered only to transact such business as shall be delegated to it by the Board of Management, and the Board of Management has not delegated to the National Executive Committee the power to deal with offending employees.

In this connection, it should also be noted, that while Section 2 of Article III of the By-Laws, provides that the duties of the Committees named in that section may be defined by the Board of Management, no such power is given to the Board in reference to the duties of the General Officers. Their duties are fixed by Section 1 of Article II and cannot, I think, be circumscribed by the Board of Management until the By-Laws shall have been amended to give the Board that authority.

I have not overlooked the fact that Miss Gerald was appointed to the position from which you removed her by the Board of Management. I do not see that that affects in the slightest degree your powers as President General, under the Constitution and By-Laws of the Society.

As to the question of fact whether Miss Gerald was guilty of such insubordination as justified your action in removing her, I do not understand that you asked for any expression of opinion from me on that subject.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) A. S. WORTHINGTON.

The Vice-President General from Tennessee offered the following motion:

"Whereas, the President General, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, has shown her ability, courage and devotion to the great interests of the National Society, the high ideal set forth in our Constitution, we do hereby heartily endorse her administration and pledge our loyalty to her as our President General, and that her statement and the letters approved be printed and circulated throughout the organization."

Motion seconded by the State Regents of Virginia, Tennessee, and many others.

The President General asked the State Regent of Virginia to put the motion, and a roll call vote being demanded by the State Regent of New York, seconded, the Recording Secretary General called the roll, the following answering with the appended remarks, the names and answers being given on subsequent request of the State Regent of New York:

- Mrs. Tulloch, not present during the vote.
- Mrs. Smoot, not voting.
- Mrs. Bates, yes.
- Mrs. Bushnell, yes.
- Mrs. Sage, yes.
- Mrs. Newberry, not present.
- Mrs. Sterling, not voting without hearing both sides of the question.
- Mrs. Stanley, not present.
- Mrs. Jones, yes.
- Mrs. Putnam, yes.
- Mrs. Hardy, yes.
- Mrs. Gregory, yes, indeed.
- Mrs. Patton, yes.
- Mrs. Morgan Smith, yes.
- Mrs. Delafield, yes.
- Mrs. Fowler, not present.
- Mrs. Campbell, obliged to vote "no" very regretfully.
- Mrs. Orton, yes.
- Mrs. Bryan, yes.
- Mrs. Sternberg, not present during the vote.
- Mrs. Swift, not present.
- Mrs. Noble, not present during the vote.
- Miss Wilcox (Recording Secretary General), no.
- Miss Pierce (Registrar General), no, qualified.
- Mrs. Darwin (Historian General), no.
- Mrs. Swormstedt (Corresponding Secretary General), yes.
- Mrs. Hoover (Treasurer General), yes.
- Mrs. Bowron (Assistant Historian General), yes.
- Mrs. Willis (Librarian General), no.
- Mrs. McClellan (Alabama), yes.
- Mrs. Barnes (Arizona), yes.
- Mrs. Barrow (Arkansas), not voting without hearing both sides of question.
- Mrs. Laird (California), not present.
- Mrs. Wheaton (Colorado), sincere regrets—no.
- Mrs. Buel (Connecticut), not voting without hearing both sides.
- Mrs. Taylor (Delaware), not voting without hearing both sides.
- Mrs. Smallwood (District of Columbia), with regret—no.
- Mrs. Mahoney (Florida), not voting.
- Mrs. Godfrey (Georgia), not present.
- Mrs. Ames (Illinois), yes.

- Mrs. Dinwiddie (Indiana), yes.
 Miss Lake (Iowa), yes.
 Mrs. Guernsey (Kansas), yes.
 Mrs. Chenault (Kentucky), yes.
 Miss Coburn (Maine), yes.
 Mrs. Randolph (Maryland), yes.
 Mrs. Dunning (Massachusetts), there is so much involved that I shall have to regretfully say no until I know more about it.
 Mrs. Brayton (Michigan), yes.
 Mrs. Wells (State Vice-Regent of Minnesota), no—with regret.
 Mrs. Williamson (Mississippi), not present.
 Mrs. Green (Missouri), yes.
 Mrs. Renisch (Montana), not present.
 Mrs. Ward (Nebraska), not present.
 Mrs. Abbott (New Hampshire), not voting.
 Mrs. Libbey (New Jersey), yes.
 Mrs. Prince (New Mexico), not present.
 Mrs. Wood (New York), no—with regret.
 Mrs. Van Landingham (North Carolina), yes.
 Mrs. Truesdall (Ohio), yes.
 Mrs. Pettee (Oklahoma), not present.
 Mrs. Perley (Pennsylvania), yes.
 Mrs. Lippitt (Rhode Island), no.
 Mrs. Calhoun (State Vice-Regent of South Carolina), yes.
 Mrs. Spencer (Tennessee), yes, to sustain our President General in everything. (Applause.)
 Mrs. Sydnor (Texas), yes.
 Mrs. Estey (State Vice-Regent of Vermont), no, with regret, until I hear both sides.
 Mrs. Jamison (Virginia), yes.
 Mrs. Gove (Washington State), having been 3,000 miles away from this controversy I do not consider myself qualified to vote—not voting.
 Mrs. Furbie (State Vice-Regent of West Virginia), yes.
 Mrs. Fethers (Wisconsin), yes.
 Mrs. Patton (Wyoming), not present.

Not present,	15
Not voting,	8
Yes,	36
No,	12

The vote was announced and the motion declared carried.

The Vice-President General from Alabama offered the following motion:

"Moved, That the Board hereby recommends that the Continental Congress take official cognizance of the circular headed, 'Memorial Continental Hall,' dated March 19, 1910, and signed 'Mary R. Wilcox, Re-

ording Secretary General,' and pass a vote of censure on said official for such action, as contrary to good discipline and proper courtesy."

Motion seconded by the Vice-President General from Kentucky, the State Vice-Regents of Arizona, North Carolina, South Carolina and West Virginia, and State Regents of Wisconsin, Virginia, Alabama, Illinois, Kansas, Iowa and Missouri.

The State Regent of the District of Columbia moved: *To divide the motion—that the first part be brought before the Continental Congress; the second part—censure of the Recording Secretary General—be considered now.*

The President General put the motion on dividing the previous motion. The motion to divide was lost.

The question was taken on the motion offered by the Vice-President General from Alabama. The motion was carried.

The Librarian General asked to be recorded as voting no.

The Historian General asked to be recorded as voting no.

The Registrar General asked to be recorded as voting no.

The Recording Secretary General then said an appeal will probably be made to the Congress.

The Treasurer General proposed that we pass here to-day a resolution not allowing this clerk to have access to our records or books or anything pertaining to the clerical work in this office, or any future employment in this Office.

The Corresponding Secretary General then offered the following motion, which was seconded:

"That no clerk once discharged by an officer of this Society shall ever be employed again."

Debate followed.

At the request of the President General the motion was read again by the Corresponding Secretary General, this time as follows: *I move that no clerk who has been discharged by any Officer of this organization shall be employed by any other officer, or clerk.*

The State Regent of New York moved: *To amend by adding "for the present administration."*

Amendment accepted.

The motion as amended was read, and carried:

"That no clerk who has been discharged for cause by an Officer of this administration shall be employed by any other officer during this administration."

The report of the Recording Secretary General was then called.

The Vice-President General from Ohio stated it is five minutes of one and moved to adjourn, to meet in one hour.

At the request of the President General, the lady withdrew her motion until half past one.

The Recording Secretary General read her report as follows:

Madam President General and Members of the Board: I have the pleasure to report that the work of my desk is up to date. All the

instructions given at the regular meeting of the Board February 2, and the two special meetings, March 2 and April 6, have been complied with and transmitted to the several Officers and Committee Chairmen, whose work was affected thereby.

The letter directed to be written to the American Audit Company, advising them of the motion carried December 9, and requesting compliance therewith, was written; but I am in ignorance of any action having been taken in response thereto.

The resolution of respect in memory of our distinguished member, the late Mrs. Julia K. Hogg, of Pennsylvania, with expression of sympathy for her sorrow was addressed to Mrs. Crosman, of New Rochelle, New York, sister of Mrs. Hogg, and in response the Board has received a letter from Mrs. Crosman expressing her warm appreciation of the sympathy so shown.

The letter to the Postmaster General, expressing our appreciation of his efforts in having placed the portrait of Martha Washington upon the return postal-card, was gracefully acknowledged by Mr. Hitchcock.

Letters are received from recently admitted members, expressing their great pleasure and appreciation of being members of our National Society.

It was with regret the very attractive invitation of Mrs. John Miller Horton to luncheon on February 22d last had to be declined owing to a previous engagement. But I have to record my very great pleasure in being able to attend the unveiling in Nashville of the monument erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution in honor of the Revolutionary soldiers from Tennessee, this having been accomplished by the untiring labor and great interest of the State Regent, Mrs. Spencer.

I have to acknowledge receipt of the pretty Year Book from the Eunice Baldwin Chapter, of Hillsboro, New Hampshire, sent by the Secretary, Mrs. Crosby.

I also have to acknowledge receipt from the State Regent of Ohio of a copy of the Proceedings of the Eleventh Ohio Annual Conference, which gives much valuable information, not only in detail as to the individual Chapters, but also, of the work of the State Committee, notably that on historical sites and Revolutionary soldiers' graves.

I particularly desire to call your attention to a circular, issued by the Progress Company, of Chicago, in regard to the sale of their new book, "The Constitution and its Framers," by Nannie McCormick Coleman, who, as some of you will remember, was formerly Regent of the Chicago Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and former Chairman of the National Judiciary Committee, Daughters of the American Revolution. Out of the proceeds from the sale of this book there will be donated towards the debt of Continental Hall 50

cents for every cloth-bound copy and \$1 for every leather-bound copy sold by any Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Receipt is acknowledged of the circular issued by the President General for the retention and strengthening of the Division of Information of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization in the Department of Commerce and Labor, which it was attempted to abolish.

It is with pleasure that I record the arrival of three valuable and beautiful articles of furniture for the New York State Room, in which is the Office of the Recording Secretary General. This furniture includes a desk and book case from the Tioughnioga Chapter, and a chair from the Catherine Schuyler Chapter, the latter presented in memory of Mrs. S. V. R. White. All of these are of carved mahogany.

The routine work accomplished is:

Original application papers signed: February, 743; March, 685;	
April, 1,007,	2,435
Notifications of election issued and mailed: February, 743;	
March, 685; April, 1,007,	2,435
Certificates of membership signed,	773
Letters and postals received,	452
Letters and postals written (which includes notices of Board	
meetings on the dates hereinbefore mentioned, and notices	
of Committee appointments for the Congress),	2,430
Charters signed,	24

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MARY R. WILCOX,

Recording Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.

Report accepted on motion of the Vice-President General from Ohio, seconded.

The report of the Corresponding Secretary General was called and read as follows:

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL, N. S. D. A. R.:
Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: The following report gives the work accomplished in the office of the Corresponding Secretary General during the months of February and March, 1910:

February—

Application blanks sent out,	3,809
Supplemental blanks,	744
Constitutions,	482
Circular, "How to Become a Member,"	348
Miniature blanks,	321
Officers' lists,	347
Transfer cards,	310
Letters received,	334
Letters written,	264

February 12th, a circular and memorial regarding the retention of the Bureau of Immigration was sent to National Officers, State Regents and Chapter Regents, according to an action of the National Board of Management, at the request of the Sons of the American Revolution.

On February 16th an amendment to the By-Laws was sent to National Officers, State and Chapter Regents numbering 2,000.

March—

Application blanks,	4,711
Supplemental blanks,	604
Constitutions,	514
Circular, "How to Become a Member,"	443
Miniature blanks,	409
Officers' lists,	373
Transfer cards,	253
Letters received,	315
Letters written,	265

Making a total for the two months as follows—

Application blanks,	8,520
Supplemental blanks,	1,348
Constitutions,	996
Circular, "How to Become a Member,"	791
Miniature blanks,	730
Officers' lists,	620
Transfer cards,	563
Letters received,	649
Letters written,	529

Respectfully submitted,

MABEL G. SWORMSTEDT,

Corresponding Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.

April 16, 1910.

On motion of the State Regent of Kentucky, seconded, the report of the Corresponding Secretary General was accepted.

The Corresponding Secretary General presented, by request, a petition from the Nordhoff Guild (addressed to the President General, signed, Mrs. D. L. Burnett) for the privilege of serving luncheons at the Congress of 1911.

The State Regent of Tennessee moved: *To accept this petition from the Nordhoff Guild.*

The motion was seconded and carried.

The Corresponding Secretary General presented a communication from Miss Poe, asking for the exclusive right of photographing the Congress, photographs to be furnished free to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE; she presented at the same time a similar application from Harris & Ewing.

The Vice-President General from Virginia said the Mount Vernon

Chapter has been selling views of the exterior of the Hall for a number of years, and they would also like the privilege of now photographing the interior and selling the same. They would like the exclusive right to photograph and sell photographs of the interior. (Postal cards made in Germany.)

The Vice-President General from Kentucky moved: *To give this privilege to Mount Vernon Chapter.*

Discussion followed, the President General noting that Miss Poe always gives \$25 bonus to the Hall.

The State Regent of Alabama asked that the exclusive right with regard to the Alabama Room be not accorded to Mount Vernon Chapter.

After further discussion, on motion of the Corresponding Secretary General, seconded by the Treasurer General and Librarian General, it was carried:

"That the exclusive right of photographing for postal cards be given to Mount Vernon Chapter, and that Harris & Ewing and Miss Poe be accorded permission to photograph the Congress."

A petition from Caldwell with suggestion for new souvenir spoon with Memorial Continental Hall upon it, was presented by the Corresponding Secretary General, and on motion of the State Regent of Tennessee, seconded by the State Regent of Kentucky, it was ordered that we give this permission to Caldwell.

Certain other letters were read by the Corresponding Secretary General, relating to miscellaneous matters, among them a notice of lecture, evening of April 16, illustrated, by Prof. Gilbert Pearson of the Audubon Society, and the announcement made that credentials can be obtained from now on during this afternoon and evening in the Museum; also that lost badges will not be replaced and members can not be admitted without badge.

The State Regent of New York asked permission to present a little matter at this time, and moved:

"That permission be granted for the Irondequoit Chapter of Rochester, New York, to incorporate under the laws of New York for the holding of property."

The motion was seconded by the Registrar General and carried.

Certain notices were read, including notice that State Regents wanting rooms for Committee meetings should apply to House Committee, Mrs. Swormstedt, Chairman.

Also notice of New York State Meeting Saturday evening, April 16th, given by New York State Regent, in the New York State Room.

The State Regent of Massachusetts asked regarding adequate material for tellers, and Corresponding Secretary General, as Chairman of House Committee, requested the speaker to consult with her after the meeting.

The State Regent of Massachusetts asked about the Art Committee and was told by the President General that the Chairman of this Com-

mittee is Mr. Andrews, and his full name and address may be obtained from the stenographer.

The State Regent of the District of Columbia stated that one of the District Chapters wishes to know whether anything that passes our Art Committee is to be accepted without further question. The President General replied: Our Art Committee is the final court of appeal.

The State Regent of Illinois asked if it is necessary to ask the Board's permission for a Chapter to incorporate to hold property, and the President General replied in the affirmative.

On motion of the Vice-President General from Ohio, recess was taken at 1.30 until 3 o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The meeting was called to order at 3.30 p. m., the President General in the chair.

The Recording Secretary General read some letters, the first being from the Registrar of the Chapter at Monmouth, Illinois, as follows:

"To the President General and Members of the Board of Management, National Society, Daughters of American Revolution: GREETING: It is with feelings of deep pride and pleasure that the

Heart of Oak

Mildred Warner Washington Chapter, of
Monmouth, Illinois,

desires to present through your hands to
Memorial Continental Hall

a mahogany chair, of original design and for a special purpose. It is desired that its resting place may be in the Board Room and that it shall be known as the Recording Secretary General's Chair. It is donated in honor of one of those, Miss Mary Desha, who took the first practical steps in bringing into existence the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution—and who surely builded better than they knew, for the most deeply prophetic mind could then scarcely have seen the vision of the great and worthy organization as it appears to-day.

"The chair is given in a love of impartial truth, justice, and uprightness, and in the hope that ever, as in the past, its occupant may exemplify those virtues of mind and character in her services to the entire Society of Daughters of the American Revolution.

"The chair is placed in the care and keeping of the Board of Management with the love and loyalty of its donors."

On motion of the State Regent of New Jersey, seconded by the

Vice-Presidents General of New Jersey and Tennessee, the chair was accepted with thanks.

The Recording Secretary General then presented a request from Mr. Homer Croy, of New York, for the names of the Real Daughters of the Society, stating that he understood there were only three surviving, and he wished to write a magazine article about them. The Recording Secretary General explained that the records in the Treasurer General's office show that there are nearly 500 Real Daughters enrolled.

On motion of the Vice-President General from Tennessee, seconded by the State Regent of Tennessee, it was directed to give Mr. Croy the 500 names.

The Recording Secretary General next stated she had received letters of protest from three different States—one from California, quite voluminous, another from New York, and one from Rhode Island—all purely State difficulties.

The President General ruled, if that is the case, they had better be referred back to the States and not brought to the Board.

The State Regent of Rhode Island said, It will entirely satisfy Rhode Island if that matter is referred back to the State.

The Registrar moved: *To lay the matter of these protests upon the table.*

The State Regent of Tennessee seconded the motion.

The Vice-President General from Kentucky moved *For reconsideration and an amendment of the motion to lay on the table, that these be referred back to the States with the statements of these ladies.*

The amendment was accepted by the Registrar General. The Vice-President General from Kentucky again stated her amendment. The question was put and carried to refer these matters back to the several States.

The Recording Secretary General presented another communication—a proposed amendment to the Constitution or By-Laws, explaining that it was not received until the 8th of March, though it was somewhere in the building from January; which precluded the printing of it in time for distribution to the Chapters within the prescribed sixty days before the Congress.

The President General said it must now be sent out for the consideration of the Congress of 1911.

The report of the Registrar General was called, and on motion of the State Regent of Tennessee, seconded, it was requested that a brief synopsis of the two preceding reports of this officer be given, the same having been presented at special meetings, when many of the members were not present.

The Registrar General did so, following which she presented her usual report, asking the privilege of later in the meeting presenting a supplemental report, as many papers had been personally brought into her office the past few days, on which the clerks were still working.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL, N. S. D. A. R., APRIL 16TH, 1910:
Madam President General, Members of the National Board of Management: I have the honor to report the following:

Applications presented to the Board,	283
Supplemental applications verified,	64
Supplemental papers returned unverified,	0
Original papers returned unverified,	24
Permits for the insignia issued,	91
Permits for ancestral bars issued,	90
Permits for recognition pins issued,	37
Certificates engrossed,	0
Certificates issued,	370
Application of "Real Daughters" presented,	0
Number of letters issued,	245
Number of cards issued,	693
Original papers awaiting information,	154
Supplemental papers awaiting information,	651
New records,	61
Original papers awaiting Notary's seal,	12
Supplemental papers awaiting Notary's seal,	12
Total number of papers verified,	359
Number of application papers copied,	25
at 25 cents,	\$6.25

Respectfully submitted,

GRACE F. PIERCE,
Registrar General, N. S. D. A. R.

The Registrar General read the list of names of applicants for membership.

The President General called for action upon this extraordinary report of the Registrar General, and on motion of the Librarian General, seconded by the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, the report was accepted with thanks.

On motion, the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for the applicants for membership whose names have been read by the Registrar General, and the President General declared them duly elected members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The report of the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters was presented as follows:

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION OF CHAPTERS, APRIL 16, 1910: Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: Through their respective State Regents the following Chapter Regents are presented for confirmation:

Miss Bertha Frances Wolfe, of Washington, District of Columbia.

Mrs. Louise Finney Stone, of Caldwell, Idaho.

Mrs. Leila Eakin Overall, of Murfreesboro, Tennessee.

Mrs. Dora Hedges Goodwyn, of Emporia, Virginia.

Also the Board is requested to authorize a Chapter at Washington, North Carolina.

At the suggestion of the Assistant Historian General, the Board is asked to confirm the appointment of Mrs. Betty Maulsby McLean Dallam, of Manila, Philippine Islands, as Chapter Regent.

Respectfully submitted,

MIRANDA BARNEY TULLOCH.

The report of the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters was accepted, and the Regents whose names have been presented were confirmed.

The Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters then presented to the Board certain recommendations which she wished to make to Congress, suggesting that the number of alternates be limited to ten; also that there be a stationary period, from the first of March until the close of Congress, when transfers for the purpose of forming new Chapters cannot be made, as Chapter members have already voted to elect delegates and should not vote again in another Chapter.

Discussion followed, but was interrupted by a request of the Assistant Historian General, Mrs. Bowron, that this Board appoint Mrs. McLean's daughter, Mrs. William Adams Dallam (Betty McLean, wife of Lieutenant Dallam), as Regent in Manila and authorize her to organize a Chapter there.

On motion of the Assistant Historian General, seconded by the State Regent of Tennessee, it was so ordered.

The State Regent of New York asked permission to have a delegate appointed for one of her Regents, who broke her leg two weeks ago, to which the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters replied: "We cannot break the Constitution."

Recurring to the recommendations of the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters as Chairman of the Credential Committee, the Vice-President General from the District moved *That the Board endorse these recommendations*. The motion was seconded by the Librarian General, the State Regent of Michigan and the Vice-President General from Ohio, and was carried, as follows:

That the National Board endorse the recommendations which the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters has just submitted for our information and discussion.

The Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters introduced the question as to whether a State Vice-Regent may be permitted to vote at the Congress either in the place of her State Regent or of her Chapter Regent, provided she is a duly elected alternate.

After discussion, the following action occurred: The State Regent of Tennessee moved *That State Vice-Regents be permitted to vote as they have done heretofore—to take the place of the State Regent when necessary, or to vote as a delegate.*

Motion seconded by the Vice-President General from Mississippi.

The State Regent of Pennsylvania amended by adding, "*If so elected.*"

Amendment accepted.

The question was then put and carried.

"That the State Vice-Regents be permitted to vote, either in the place of their State Regent or Chapter Regent, if duly elected alternate."

The report of the Librarian General was then presented, the reading of the list of recent acquisitions to the library being omitted.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN GENERAL: Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: I have the honor to report the following accessions received since the meeting of February:

BOOKS.

The Colver-Culver genealogy. Descendants of Edward Colver of Boston, Dedham & Roxbury, Mass. & New London & Mystic, Conn. 1910. By Frederic Lathrop Colver. Received in exchange.

Moffat genealogies. Descent from Rev. John Moffat of Ulster Co., N. Y. By R. Burnham Moffat. N. Y., 1910. Presented by the author.

History of the Parshall family from conquest of England by William of Normandy, A. D. 1066, to close of 19th century. By James Clark Parshall. Syracuse, 1903. Presented by Mrs. Cordelia S. Park.

Memorial to Pioneer Women of the Western Reserve. By Gertrude Van Rensselaer Wickham. Cleveland, 1896. Presented.

Lineage Book, N. S. D. A. R. 28 vols. Washington, 1895-1909. Presented by the Society.

Papers and addresses of Society of Colonial Wars in State of Connecticut. Vol. 2. New Haven. Presented by the Society.

Pension papers: being typewritten abstracts of original pension applications. Received from the Registrar General's office.

Magazine of New England history. Newport, 1893. Vol. 3.

New England Notes and Queries. Vol. 1. Newport, 1890.

Newport historical magazine. Vol. 4. Newport, 1884.

The last three volumes presented by the Rhode Island "Daughters."

Sacketts of America, their ancestors and descendants, 1630-1907. By Charles H. Weygant. Newburgh, N. Y., 1907. Purchased.

Sketches of prominent citizens of 1876. With a few of the pioneers of the city [Indianapolis] and the county who have passed away. Compiled by John H. B. Newland. Indianapolis, 1877. Presented by Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter.

History of Hunterdon and Somerset Counties, N. J. Compiled by James P. Snell. Philadelphia, 1881. Presented by Col. Lowry Chapter.
Heads of families at the first census of the United States. New York. Washington, 1908. Presented by Mrs. Joseph S. Wood.

Collections and Proceedings of the Maine Historical Society. Vol. 3, 2d Series. Portland, 1892. Received in exchange.

Bulletin New York Public Library. N. Y., 1909. Vol. —. Received in exchange.

Medford historical register. Vols. 10 and 12. Received in exchange.

Missouri historical review. Vol. 3. Columbia, 1909. Presented by State Historical Society of Missouri.

New York Genealogical and Biological Record. Vol. 40. New York, 1909. Received in exchange.

Ohio Archaeological and Historical Quarterly. Vol. 18. Columbus, 1909. Received in exchange.

William and Mary College Quarterly. Vol. 17. Richmond, 1909. Purchased.

Journal of American history. New Haven, 1909. Vol. 3. Presented by Mrs. Joshua Wilbour.

Virginia county records. Vol. 6. New York, 1909. Purchased.

Eleventh Report of National Society Daughters of American Revolution. Washington, 1909. Presented by the Society.

"Old Northwest" genealogical quarterly. Vol. 12. Columbus, 1909. Received in exchange.

Mayflower descendant. Vol. 11. Boston, 1909. Purchased.

Connecticut Magazine. Hartford, 1908. Vol. 12. Received in exchange.

Quarterly Texas State Historical Association. Austin. Vol. 12.

New Hampshire genealogical record. Dover, 1909. Vol. 6. Received in exchange.

West Virginia historical magazine. Charleston, 1905. Vol. 5. Received in exchange.

South Carolian historical and genealogical magazine. Charleston, 1909. Vol. 10. Purchased.

AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. Washington, 1909. Vol. 35. Presented by the Society.

Vision of gold and other poems. By Lillian Rozell Messenger. New York, 1886. Presented by the author.

Fragments from an old inn. By Lillian Rozell Messenger. New York, 1885. Presented by the author.

Genealogy of the Wells family & families related. By Charles W. Wells-Cushing. Milwaukee. Presented by Mrs. Edward Ferguson.

Lieut. Roger Plaisted of Kittery and some of his descendants. Compiled and printed by M. F. King. Portland, 1904.

Annals of Oxford, Me. Compiled and published by Marquis Fayette King. Portland, Me., 1903.

These two presented by Mrs. Frances O. King.

Dorance Inscriptions in Old Sterling Township Burying Ground, Oneco, Conn. With notes on inscriptions and list of Dorrances in the Revolution from Rhode Island and Connecticut. Compiled by Emma Finney Welch. 1909. Presented by the author through the Philadelphia Chapter.

PAMPHLETS.

Year books have been received from five chapters.

Proceedings of the Arkansas State Conference.

Nuckolds and Dawkins—two South Carolina families. Presented by Mrs. Sallie Norris Hudgins.

Story of a century ago; or, Reminiscences of H. McL. Cady. Presented.

From the Rhode Island "Daughters" was received a collection of 49 pamphlets and periodicals, including state reports, seven numbers of Rhode Island Historical Magazine and Newport Historical Magazine, eight numbers of Mercury Almanac and Newport Mercury Almanac, Nos. 1 and 2 of the Record Book of the Sons of the Revolution in the state of Rhode Island.

Settlers of Aquidneck. By Henry E. Turner. 1880.

Inscriptions on gravestones in old churchyard, St. Paul's, Narragansett. By James N. Arnold. Boston, 1909.

Genealogy of descendants of William Chase of Yarmouth, 1595-1659.

Gorham family in Rhode Island. By Henry S. Gorham. Boston, 1900.

Greenes of Warwick in Colonial History. By Henry E. Turner. Newport, 1877.

Notes on Rodman Genealogy. By William Woodbridge Rodman. 1887.

Notes relating to the family of Philip King, 1645-1710. Presented by Mrs. Frances O. King.

PERIODICALS.

AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE,	March, April
Bulletin New York Public Library,	January, February, March
American Catholic Historical Researches,	April
Kentucky State Historical Society Register,	January
Missouri Historical Review,	January
New England Hist. & Gen. Register,	April
"Old Northwest" Genealogical Quarterly,	January
Pennsylvania-German,	April
South Carolina Hist. & Gen. Magazine,	January
The Owl. Genealogical Quarterly Magazine,	March
Virginia County Records,	March
Quarterly Texas Historical Ass'n,	October
Virginia Magazine of Hist. & Biog.,	April

The above list comprises 66 books, 58 pamphlets and 14 periodicals;

50 books were presented, 5 purchased and 11 received in exchange; 58 pamphlets were presented.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY H. WILLIS,

Historian General, N. S. D. A. R.

April 16, 1910.

The Librarian General said that in the Congress she is going to present to the National Society a little scrap book, which is for book-plates; and hoped as the ladies go home through their different States, in talking with people there, if they ever remember the Library, and have a pretty book-plate, they will send it to the Library.

On motion of the State Regent of Michigan, seconded, the report of the Librarian General was accepted.

The State Regent of Ohio spoke in regard to the furnishings of the Ohio room, and asked the Board for a possible loan in case the money that is paid in at her State meeting is not sufficient to cover the amount of the furnishings.

The Corresponding Secretary General moved: *That this loan be granted*, saying it had been done in the case of the Army and Navy Chapter.

Motion seconded by the Vice-President General from Alabama, and carried.

The report of the Treasurer General from February 1st to March 31st was presented, the totals of expense of each office being read, and on motion of the Corresponding Secretary General, seconded by the Vice-President General from New Jersey, the report was accepted.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL.

February 1st to March 31st, 1910.

CURRENT FUND.

Balance in banks at last report, January 31, 1910, \$7,493 59

RECEIPTS.

Annual dues, \$39,357, less \$663 refunded,	\$38,694 00
Initiation fees, \$1,628, less \$28 refunded,	1,600 00
Ancestry,	2 00
Certificate, members,	2 00
Certificate, refund, expressage not used,	7 35
Current interest,	19 78
D. A. R. Report to Smithsonian Institution,	2 22
Directory,	6 00

Duplicate papers,	51 25	
"Early History,"	20	
Exchange,	1 05	
Lineage Books,	32 63	
Magazine,	1,287 13	
Ribbon,	4 34	
Stationery,	168 37	
Statute books,	64	
Refund Railroad Committee, for list, ..	1 50	
	<hr/>	\$41,880 46
		<hr/>
		41,880 46
		<hr/>
		\$49,374 05

EXPENDITURES.

Office of President General

Clerical service,	\$108 00	
	<hr/>	\$108 00

*Office of Vice-President General in Charge of
Organization of Chapters.*

Lithographing 60 charters,	\$45 00	
Engrossing 10 charters,	5 00	
Engrossing 19 Chapter Regents' Com- missions,	1 90	
Engraving 30 State Regents' Commis- sions,	22 50	
1 roll parchment,	24 99	
Box legal seals,	40	
100 tubes,	2 10	
Paraffin paper,	10	
100 cloth lines envelopes,	5 25	
Sharpening eraser,	10	
10,000 white cards, perforated and printed,	21 00	
1,000 postals and printing,	11 25	
Clerical service,	240 00	
	<hr/>	379 59

Office of Recording Secretary General.

Expressage,	\$0 16
Telegrams,	1 09
2,000 cards, notification of meetings,	9 25
500 postals and printing,	6 00
Carrying envelopes from postoffice,	25

Adjusting Remington typewriter,	50	
Pad,	25	
Punch,	2 00	
Clerical service,	200 00	
	<hr/>	219 00

Office of Corresponding Secretary General.

500 postals and printing,	\$6 00	
1,000 4-page circulars "How to Become a Member,"	11 00	
10,000 application blanks,	85 00	
5,000 supplemental application blanks, ..	59 50	
Clerical service,	75 00	
	<hr/>	236 50

Office of Registrar General.

2,000 postals and printing,	\$22 50	
1,000 pension blanks, ..]	3 00	
1 200-page journal,	75	
Repairs to Underwood typewriter,	9 50	
Car tickets to Library,	25	
Sharpening erasers,	70	
Clerical service,	810 00	
Extra clerical service,	118 50	
	<hr/>	965 20

Office of Treasurer General.

300 circulars, dropped and resigned, ...	\$3 50	
300 transfer cards,	3 75	
1 ream journal paper,	2 75	
1,000 slips to dropped members,	3 00	
5,000 plain white cards,	3 00	
1 dozen extra large Manila envelopes, ..	07	
Hotchkiss fastener,	1 25	
Sharpening erasers,	70	
Rent safe deposit box, September, 1909, to February 23, 1910,	6 25	
Clerical service,	723 02	
Extra clerical service,	72 00	
	<hr/>	819 29

Office of the Librarian General.

Expressage,	\$1 25	
Packing and nailing box of books and expressage,	1 25	

OFFICIAL.

307

1 electric bulb,	30
Box gum labels,	05
Binding 23 volumes and rebinding and sewing 2 volumes,	22 80
Connecticut Magazine,	50
Medford Historical Register,	50
Clerical service,	129 58

156 23

Office of Historian General.

Expressage,	\$1 00
Postage on Lineage Books mailed,	2 90
1 400-page journal, indexed,	1 50
1,000 Lineage Books, Volume 29,	550 00
Packing and casing 1,000 Lineage Books,	8 00
Clerical service,	265 00

828 40

Office of Assistant Historian General.

Expressage,	\$2 45
2 prints,	4 00
Furnishing, mimeographing and mailing 100 postals, acknowledgments to Chapter reports,	4 22
Clerical service,	60 00

70 67

General Office.

Spring water, January and February, ..	\$12 00
Ice, January and February,	7 05
Towel service, January and February, ..	6 00
Telephone calls,	40
Repairing two clocks,	5 75
Repairing lock and top to desk,	4 75
1 copy D. C. Directory,	6 00
Bicycle,	12 50
Adjusting Remington typewriter,	50
Laying 72 yards carpet,	3 60
3 hassocks,	1 50
Car tickets,	9 25
Electric bulb,	30
Premium on bond of Curator,	5 00
Sharpening eraser,	10
2 slip covers,	10 50
1 piece felt,	95

2 waste baskets,	1 00
117 sheets cut board,	2 25
2 dozen covers, cut,	20
Letter files,	27 00
2 rulers,	10
1 marking crayon,	05
1 indelible pencil,	05
Ink for pad,	25
India ink,	25
Toilet paper,	50
Soap,	25
2 soap dishes,	10
Cheese cloth for dusters,	50
Memorandum books,	3 40
6 receipt books,	1 12
2 record and time books,	2 25
1 200-page journal,	75
1 quire blue tissue paper,	10
1 box carbon paper,	2 25
28 reams typewriter paper,	19 53
12 quires Manila paper,	1 45
9 reams Manila paper,	12 60
Cord, twine and rope for moving,	11 45
13,600 cards,	10 28
One-half gross pads,	5 40
6 pairs scissors,	3 75
5,000 Manila envelopes,	9 60
6 mailing tubes,	54
1 pad bill heads,	10
1 dozen thumb tacks,	10
12 sponges,	75
Nails,	10
1,100 tags,	1 15
100 washers,	10
Eyelets,	40
4,500 fasteners,	13 05
18 dozen erasers,	8 90
3 lbs. pins,	1 89
Blotters,	5 55
Typewriter ribbons,	9 00
13 bottles typewriter oil,	1 10
9 gross pens,	8 15
5 ink wells,	50
1 dozen copy cloths,	60
3 dozen red and blue pencils,	1 65
16 dozen pencils,	5 90
2 dozen pen holders,	1 00

3 quarts Carter's paste,	1 80
1¾ pounds rubber bands,	5 90
2 quarts ink,	1 00
Packing,	6 80
Cleaning offices,	2 01
Bringing envelopes from postoffice,	35
Hauling rug and standards,	60
Glass for picture,	35
Committee, Conservation, telegram, postage circulars and stenographic service,	25 05
Committee, Patriotic Education, slides for lanterns and addressing envelopes and circulars,	55 96
Committee, Yorktown-Jamestown Mili- tary Road, postage,	4 00
2,400 1-cent stamped envelopes,	27 94
5,200 2-cent stamped envelopes,	111 29
Postage, Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters,	4 02
Postage, Recording Secretary General,	60
Postage, Registrar General,	3 53
Postage, Corresponding Secretary Gen- eral (blanks and Constitutions),	40 00
Postage, Treasurer General,	50
Postage, Librarian General,	28
Postage, Assistant Historian General, ..	01
Postage, General Office,	1 68
Messenger service,	30 00
Clerical service,	280 25

867 03

Continental Hall.

2 acid bottles to replace broken ones in fire extinguisher,	\$2 05
10 tons coal,	39 00
1 stove brush,	15
1 can stove polish,	15
2 garbage cans,	1 50
1 cyclops nail puller,	1 25
6 brooms,	3 00
6 floor brushes,	4 50
6 dust brushes,	1 50
6 dust pans,	60
4 feather dusters,	2 00
6 scrub brushes,	90
6 pails,	1 80

3 ladders,	6 00
6 sponges,	2 10
Soap,	2 04
12 card board signs,	9 00
Cleaning and moving,	240 23
Superintendent,	128 57
Janitor,	15 00
Watchman,	62 50
Fireman,	63 07
Telephone operator,	20 31

607 22
Magazine.

4 fibre index trays,	\$2 60
1 towel rack,	10
Rent of Remington typewriter stand, ..	50
Telegram to Harrisburg from Editor, ..	2 33
5 cuts and postage,	9 91
1 mahogany finished costumer,	1 25
1,000 advertisement blanks,	1 40
3,500 subscription blanks,	6 00
3,000 receipts for subscriptions,	18 25
2,000 postals and printing,	22 25
Printing and mailing February number, ..	474 14
Printing and mailing March number, ..	431 18
4 boxes letter sheets and envelopes, and printing and expressage for Editor, ..	12 80
2 boxes letter sheets and envelopes, and printing for Genealogical Editor,	6 50
Examination of office of Magazine, writ- ing up books, etc., April 1 to Decem- ber 31, 1909,	227 67
Auditing accounts, December, 1909, and January, 1910,	25 00
Office expenses, January 21 to March 30,	71 27
Expenses—Notes and Queries,	60 00
Clerical service to Editor,	33 32
Editor's salary,	166 66
Business Manager's salary,	150 00
Extra clerical service,	96 00

1,819 13
Certificate.

Engrossing 513 certificates,	\$38 47
Postage,	30 25
Inkwell,	40

Expressage,	45	
Clerical service,	140 00	
Extra clerical service,	1 50	
	<hr/>	211 07

Rent of Offices.

Rent for February,	\$279 65	
	<hr/>	279 65

State Regents' Postage.

For State Regent, Arkansas,	\$5 00	
For State Regent, Connecticut,	5 00	
For State Regent, Georgia,	4 00	
For State Regent, Iowa,	9 80	
For State Regent, Mississippi,	5 00	
For State Regent, South Carolina,	5 00	
For State Regent, Tennessee,	5 00	
	<hr/>	38 80

Support, "Real Daughters,"

Support 35 "Real Daughters," February,	\$280 00	
Support 35 "Real Daughters," March, ..	280 00	
	<hr/>	560 07

Eighteenth Continental Congress.

Taking down draperies,	\$0 50	
	<hr/>	50

Nineteenth Continental Congress.

Printing Reserved seat tickets,	\$12 00	
Printing Gallery tickets,	4 50	
Postage, Railroad Committee,	3 00	
Stenographic service and typewriting, Railroad Committee,	44 35	
Advanced for House Committee ex- penses,	200 00	
Advanced for Credential Committee ex- penses,	20 00	
	<hr/>	283 85

Spoons.

1 gold spoon for "Real Daughter,"	\$2 40	
	<hr/>	2 40

Stationery, National Officers and Committees.

For Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters,	\$6 00	
For Recording Secretary General,	46 75	
For Registrar General,	79 50	
For Treasurer General,	57 55	
For Librarian General,	9 70	
For Assistant Historian General,	4 40	
For General Office,	90 75	
For Publication Committee,	9 70	
For Conservation Committee,	5 50	
		309 85

Stationery, State Regents.

For State Regent, Alabama,	\$5 20	
For State Regent, Arkansas,	11 20	
For State Regent, Connecticut,	1 50	
For State Regent, District of Columbia,	2 80	
For State Regent, Florida,	12 50	
For State Regent, Indiana,	6 80	
For State Regent, Iowa,	1 20	
For State Regent, Maryland,	5 20	
For State Regent, Massachusetts,	17 39	
For State Regent, Mississippi,	5 10	
For State Regent, New Jersey,	5 20	
For State Regent, New York,	8 10	
For State Regent, South Carolina,	5 60	
For State Regent, Tennessee,	2 80	
For State Regent, Virginia,	10 40	
		100 99

Rent of Telephone.

Rent for February,	\$14 00	
Toll service,	45	
		14 45

Office Furniture.

2 revolving chairs,	\$11 50	
Oliver typewriter,	38 90	
Smith Premier typewriter and card platen,	64 50	
Underwood typewriter,	73 25	
		188 15

Auditing Accounts.

Examination of Building, account Nar-			
cross Bros. Co.,	\$175	67	
Examination of Curator's accounts,			
January 1, 1900, to December 1, 1909,	\$683	33	
Auditing accounts of Curator, Decem-			
ber, 1909, and January, 1910,	25	00	
Auditing accounts of Treasurer General,			
December, 1909, and January, 1910, ..	75	00	
			959 00
			<u>\$10,025 47</u>
Balance on hand, March 31, 1910,			\$39,348 58

On deposit in National Metropolitan		
Bank,	\$32,113	91
On deposit in Washington Loan and		
Trust Company Bank,	5,924	22
Cash on hand (too late for deposit), ..	1,310	45
		<u>\$39,348 58</u>

Fort Crailo Fund.

Balance in bank at last report, January			
31, 1910,	\$57 48	\$57 48	\$57 48

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE PERMANENT FUND.

Balance in banks at last report, January 31, 1910,	\$17,218 17
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RECEIPTS.

Charter Fees.

Tohopeka Chapter, Alabama,	\$5 00
Uncompahgre Chapter, Colorado,	5 00
Victoria Chapter, Florida,	5 00
John Benning Chapter, Georgia,	5 00
Sergeant Jasper Chapter, Georgia,	5 00
Pioneer Chapter, Idaho,	5 00
Polly Sumner Chapter, Illinois,	5 00
Kik-tha-we-nund Chapter, Indiana,	5 00
Rushville Chapter, Indiana,	5 00
Old Bay State Chapter, Massachusetts .	5 00

<i>Old Blake House Chapter, Massachusetts,</i>	5 00
<i>Ruth Sayre Chapter (re-issue) Michigan,</i>	2 00
<i>Allen-Morton-Watkins Chapter, Missouri,</i>	5 00
<i>St. Leger Cowley Chapter, Nebraska, ..</i>	5 00
<i>Silas Town Chapter, New York,</i>	5 00
<i>Fort Industry Chapter, Ohio,</i>	5 00
<i>Hobart Chapter, Oklahoma,</i>	5 00
<i>Col. Thomas McCrory Chapter, Tennessee,</i>	5 00
<i>Lone Star Chapter, Texas,</i>	5 00
<i>Mary Garland Chapter, Texas,</i>	5 00
<i>Pocahontas Chapter, Texas,</i>	5 00
<i>Front Royal-Riverton Chapter, Virginia,</i>	5 00
<i>Ah-dah-wa-gam Chapter, Wisconsin, ..</i>	5 00
<i>Elkhorn Chapter, Wisconsin,</i>	5 00
	<hr/>
	\$117 00

Life Membership Fees.

Mrs. Mildred T. Bradford Saunders, of <i>John McAlmont Chapter, Arkansas, ..</i>	\$12 50
Mrs. Florence P. Atterholt, of <i>Colorado</i> <i>Chapter, Colorado,</i>	12 50
Miss Emma E. Maxwell, of <i>Denver</i> <i>Chapter, Colorado,</i>	12 50
Miss Lucy B. Kellogg, of <i>Fanny Led-</i> <i>yard Chapter, Connecticut,</i>	12 50
Mrs. Jessie B. Christiancy, of <i>Mary</i> <i>Washington Chapter, District of Co-</i> <i>lumbia,</i>	12 50
Miss Ella L. Dorsey, of <i>Mary Wash-</i> <i>ington Chapter, District of Columbia,</i>	12 50
Mrs. Elmer R. Kirk, of <i>Atlanta Chapter,</i> <i>Georgia,</i>	12 50
Mrs. Maria Copeland, of <i>Joseph Haber-</i> <i>sham Chapter, Georgia,</i>	12 50
Mrs. Lucy E. R. Cash, of <i>Decatur Chap-</i> <i>ter, Illinois,</i>	12 50
Miss M. Belle Ewing, of <i>Decatur Chap-</i> <i>ter, Illinois,</i>	12 50
Mrs. Anna J. Roberts, of <i>Decatur Chap-</i> <i>ter, Illinois,</i>	12 50
Mrs. Ella B. Lewis, of <i>Letitia Green</i> <i>Stevenson Chapter, Illinois,</i>	12 50
Mrs. George H. Littlewood, of <i>Peoria</i> <i>Chapter, Illinois,</i>	12 50

Mrs. Mary Eliza P. Currier, of <i>Springfield Chapter</i> , Illinois,	12 50
Mrs. America D. Roberts, At Large, Illinois,	25 00
Miss Mary Zenobia Simons, of <i>Agnes Pruyn Chapman Chapter</i> , Indiana, ..	12 50
Mrs. Ruth DeHaas Bunch, of <i>Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter</i> , Indiana,	12 50
Mrs. L. C. Cline, of <i>Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter</i> , Indiana,	12 50
Mrs. Eva B. Taggart, of <i>Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter</i> , Indiana,	12 50
Miss Ella New, of <i>Manitou Chapter</i> , Indiana,	12 50
Mrs. Anna C. Dunkelberg, of <i>Mary Penrose Wayne Chapter</i> , Indiana,	12 50
Mrs. Pearl F. Rahe, of <i>Mary Penrose Wayne Chapter</i> , Indiana,	12 50
Mrs. Isabelle V. Showalter, of <i>Candlestick Chapter</i> , Iowa,	12 50
Miss Eva Byerly, of <i>Francis Shaw Chapter</i> , Iowa,	12 50
Mrs. George H. Bliven, of <i>Martha Washington Chapter</i> , Iowa,	12 50
Mrs. Athelia E. Chesley, of <i>Pilgrim Chapter</i> , Iowa,	12 50
Miss Caroline M. Cosgrove, of <i>Atchison Chapter</i> , Kansas,	12 50
Miss Bertha Sarah Bertsch, of <i>Hannah Jameson Chapter</i> , Kansas,	12 50
Mrs. Catherine C. Kitchen, of <i>Poage Chapter</i> , Kentucky,	12 50
Miss Lillian M. Byrd, of <i>Rebecca Bryan Boone Chapter</i> , Kentucky,	12 50
Miss Catherine Pettitt Larman, of <i>Janet Montgomery Chapter</i> , Maryland,	12 50
Mrs. Nina R. Benjamin, of <i>Fort Massachusetts Chapter</i> , Massachusetts,	12 50
Mrs. Harriet S. C. Birnie, of <i>Mercy Warren Chapter</i> , Massachusetts,	12 50
Mrs. Clara R. Latimer, of <i>Mercy Warren Chapter</i> , Massachusetts,	12 50
Miss Sylva L. Hadden, of <i>Elizabeth Schuyler Hamilton Chapter</i> , Michigan, ..	12 50
Miss M. Bertha Howard, of <i>Elizabeth Schuyler Hamilton Chapter</i> , Michigan,	12 50

Mrs. Almira A. Bliss, of <i>Lucy Wolcott Barnum Chapter</i> , Michigan,	12 50
Mrs. Anna M. H. Miller, of <i>Lucy Wolcott Barnum Chapter</i> , Michigan,	12 50
Miss Berenice Thayer, of <i>Saginaw Chapter</i> , Michigan,	12 50
Miss Ellen Bach, of <i>Sarah Caswell Angell Chapter</i> , Michigan,	12 50
Mrs. S. Eliza Davis, of <i>Josiah Edson Chapter</i> , Minnesota,	12 50
Mrs. Mary Thompson, of <i>St. Paul Chapter</i> , Minnesota,	12 50
Miss Vallie S. Young, of <i>Shuk-ho-ta Tom-a-ha Chapter</i> , Mississippi,	12 50
Miss Mary Bates, of <i>Polly Carroll Chapter</i> , Missouri,	12 50
Mrs. Mary Moulton Olin, of <i>St. Louis Chapter</i> , Missouri,	12 50
Mrs. J. S. Seacrest, of <i>Deborah Avery Chapter</i> , Nebraska,	12 50
Mrs. Lottie Gove Norton, of <i>Fort Kearney Chapter</i> , Nebraska,	12 50
Mrs. Ernestine W. Patch, of <i>Fort Kearney Chapter</i> , Nebraska,	12 50
Miss Agnes Mowry Tabor, of <i>Fort Kearney Chapter</i> , Nebraska,	12 50
Miss Isabella Amanda Tabor, of <i>Fort Kearney Chapter</i> , Nebraska,	12 50
Miss Henrietta Rees, of <i>Omaha Chapter</i> , Nebraska,	12 50
Mrs. Sadie F. Dow, of <i>Liberty Chapter</i> , New Hampshire,	12 50
Miss Elizabeth F. Brundage, of <i>Baron Steuben Chapter</i> , New York,	12 50
Mrs. Emma J. W. Smith, of <i>Gen. William Floyd Chapter</i> , New York,	12 50
Miss Elizabeth M. Blakely, of <i>Oneonta Chapter</i> , New York,	12 50
Mrs. Eda S. Russell, of <i>Oneonta Chapter</i> , New York,	12 50
Miss Anna B. Gurley, of <i>Ontario Chapter</i> , New York,	12 50
Miss Ida B. Hadley, of <i>Ontario Chapter</i> , New York,	12 50
Miss Sarah E. Hadley, of <i>Ontario Chapter</i> , New York,	12 50

Mrs. Laura C. Hart, of <i>Wiltwyck Chapter</i> , New York,	12 50
Mrs. Lena G. Davis, of <i>Canton Chapter</i> , Ohio,	12 50
Mrs. Herbert S. Dye, of <i>Columbus Chapter</i> , Ohio,	12 50
Mrs. Lewis Sells, of <i>Columbus Chapter</i> , Ohio,	12 50
Mrs. S. May Acomb Knight, of <i>Cuyahoga Portage Chapter</i> , Ohio,	12 50
Mrs. Bessie Voris Sawyer, of <i>Cuyahoga Portage Chapter</i> , Ohio,	12 50
Miss Jane M. Rowland, of <i>London Chapter</i> , Ohio,	12 50
Miss Jean W. Backus, of <i>Western Reserve Chapter</i> , Ohio,	12 50
Miss I. M. Edgerton, of <i>Western Reserve Chapter</i> , Ohio,	12 50
Mrs. Margaret Y. Albright, of <i>Berks County Chapter</i> , Pennsylvania,	12 50
Mrs. D. F. Ancona, of <i>Berks County Chapter</i> , Pennsylvania,	12 50
Mrs. J. T. Nickey, of <i>Berks County Chapter</i> , Pennsylvania,	12 50
Miss Mary D. Garretson, of <i>Mahantonga Chapter</i> , Pennsylvania,	12 50
Mrs. Louisa Miller Merrill, of <i>Merion Chapter</i> , Pennsylvania,	12 50
Mrs. Elizabeth A. Pickering, of <i>Pittsburg Chapter</i> , Pennsylvania,	12 50
Miss Mary S. Wright, of <i>Pittsburg Chapter</i> , Pennsylvania,	12 50
Mrs. Ida A. Batchelor, of <i>Bristol Chapter</i> , Rhode Island,	12 50
Mrs. Annie H. Jenkins, of <i>Chickamauga Chapter</i> , Tennessee,	12 50
Mrs. Elizabeth Stanley Randolph, of <i>Watauga Chapter</i> , Tennessee,	12 50
Mrs. Caroline H. N. Smith, of <i>Lady Washington Chapter</i> , Texas,	12 50
Miss Laura Mabel Merrill, of <i>Ethan Allen Chapter</i> , Vermont,	12 50
Mrs. Eva Laura Gill, of <i>Lady Sterling Chapter</i> , Washington,	12 50
Mrs. Kate Turner Holmes, of <i>Rainier Chapter</i> , Washington,	12 50

Mrs. Emily LaMotte Sturtevant, of <i>Rainier Chapter</i> , Washington,	12 50
Mrs. Margaret C. Brannon, of <i>Daniel</i> <i>Davisson Chapter</i> , West Virginia,	12 50
Miss Emily Frances Maxwell, of <i>Daniel</i> <i>Davisson Chapter</i> , West Virginia,	12 50
Mrs. Lillie Jarvis Maxwell, of <i>Daniel</i> <i>Davisson Chapter</i> , West Virginia,	12 50
Mrs. Pearl Siggons Smiley, of <i>Daniel</i> <i>Davisson Chapter</i> , West Virginia,	12 50
Mrs. Willie V. S. Stone, of <i>Daniel</i> <i>Davisson Chapter</i> , West Virginia,	12 50
Miss Mary D. Strader, of <i>John Hart</i> <i>Chapter</i> , West Virginia,	12 50
Miss Eulah Davis, at Large, West Vir- ginia,	25 00
Mrs. J. E. R. Ellis, at Large, West Virginia,	25 00
Miss Helen M. Connor, of <i>Marshfield</i> <i>Chapter</i> , Wisconsin,	12 50
	<hr/> \$1,187 50

Continental Hall Contributions.

<i>Maricopa Chapter</i> , chair for platform, Arizona,	\$10 00
Alabama chapters, acct. furnishing Ala- bama room, Alabama,	223 50
<i>John McAlmont Chapter</i> , chair for platform, Arkansas,	10 00
<i>Little Rock Chapter</i> , chair for platform, Arkansas,	10 00
Mrs. Elizabeth W. Crawford, of <i>Little</i> <i>Rock Chapter</i> , chair for platform, Ar- kansas,	10 00
Honorable and Mrs. John S. Braddock, chair for platform, Arkansas,	10 00
<i>Mary Fuller Percival Chapter</i> , chair for platform, Arkansas,	10 00
Mrs. Louise Mahon Furbee, acct. Dela- ware room, Delaware,	50 00
Miss Harriette W. Mahon, of <i>Caesar</i> <i>Rodney Chapter</i> , acct. Delaware room, Delaware,	20 00
<i>Monticello Chapter</i> , two arm chairs for platform, District of Columbia,	53 30
Miss Sophie P. Casey, District of Co- lumbia,	1 00

Mrs. R. C. DuBois, District of Columbia,	2 50
Mrs. H. P. Kane, District of Columbia,	2 00
Col. Arthur Erwin Chapter, chair for platform, Florida,	10 00
Jacksonville Chapter, two chairs for platform, Florida,	20 00
Mrs. Fannie E. Taylor and Mrs. Jennie E. Harkisheimer of Jacksonville Chapter, chair for platform, Florida,	10 00
Orlando Chapter, chair for platform, Florida,	10 00
Springfield Chapter, acct. furnishing Illinois room, Illinois,	12 50
Springfield Chapter, Illinois,	12 50
Indiana chapters, acct. furnishing President General's room, Indiana,	611 40
Francis Vigo Chapter (Through the President General), Indiana,	100 00
Lexington Chapter, acct. bust of Isaac Shelby, Kentucky,	300 00
Loyalty Chapter, chair for platform, Louisiana,	10 00
Pelican Chapter, chair for platform, Louisiana,	10 00
Shreveport-1776-1908 Chapter, chair for platform, Louisiana,	10 00
Spirit of '76 Chapter, chair for platform, Louisiana,	10 00
Mrs. Laura L. Alexander, chair for platform, Louisiana,	10 00
Betsy Ross Chapter, acct. bronze doors, Massachusetts,	10 00
Colonel Henshaw Chapter, acct. bronze doors, and to place name of chapter and regent, Miss Adeline May on Roll of Honor Book, Massachusetts,	50 00
John Adams Chapter, bust of John Adams, Massachusetts,	500 00
Lydia Cobb Chapter, acct. bronze doors, Massachusetts,	25 00
Alexander Macomb Chapter, Michigan, .	15 00
St. Paul Chapter, acct. stairway. Minnesota,	25 00
Sarah Bryan Chinn Chapter, acct. Missouri room, Missouri,	20 00
Oro Fino Chapter, chair for platform, Montana,	10 00

<i>Silver Bow Chapter</i> , chair for platform, Montana,	10 00
<i>Yellowstone Park Chapter</i> , chair for platform, Montana,	10 00
<i>Jacob Bennett Chapter</i> , chair for plat- form, New Mexico,	10 00
<i>Stephen Watts Kearny Chapter</i> , chair for platform, New Mexico,	10 00
<i>Catherine Schuyler Chapter</i> (Through President General) acct. chair for New York room, New York,	10 00
<i>Guilford Battle Chapter</i> , acct. North Carolina column, North Carolina,	75 00
<i>Col. Jonathan Bayard Smith Chapter</i> , acct. furnishing Ohio room, Ohio,	10 00
<i>Delaware City Chapter</i> , acct. furnishing Ohio room, Ohio,	10 00
<i>Fort Findlay Chapter</i> , acct. furnishing Ohio room, Ohio,	10 00
<i>Lagonda Chapter</i> , acct. furnishing Ohio room, Ohio,	50 00
<i>Nathaniel Massie Chapter</i> , acct. furnish- ing Ohio room, Ohio,	30 00
<i>Multnomah Chapter</i> , chair for platform, Oregon,	10 00
<i>Brookville Chapter</i> , Pennsylvania,	25 00
<i>Col. Hugh White Chapter</i> , Pennsylvania,	10 00
<i>Cowpens Chapter</i> , chair for platform, South Carolina,	10 00
<i>Daniel Morgan Chapter</i> , chair for plat- form, South Carolina,	10 00
<i>Eutaw Chapter</i> , chair for platform, South Carolina,	10 00
<i>Rebecca Motte Chapter</i> , chair for plat- form, South Carolina,	10 00
D. A. R. of South Carolina, three chairs for platform, South Carolina,	30 00
<i>Agnes Woodson Chapter</i> , acct. Texas room, Texas,	15 00
<i>Col. George Moffett Chapter</i> , acct. Texas room, Texas,	15 00
<i>George Washington Chapter</i> , acct. Texas room, Texas,	50 00
<i>Jane Douglas Chapter</i> , acct. Texas room, Texas,	20 00
<i>Lady Washington Chapter</i> , acct. Texas room, Texas,	50 00

<i>Mary Isham Keith Chapter</i> , acct. Texas room, Texas,	25 00	
<i>Rebecca Crockett Chapter</i> , acct. Texas room, Texas,	10 00	
<i>Richard Royall Chapter</i> , acct. Texas room, Texas,	10 00	
<i>Weatherford Chapter</i> , acct. Texas room, Texas,	5 00	
<i>Palestrello Chapter</i> , Vermont,	13 50	
<i>Commonwealth Chapter</i> , acct. Virginia room and to enroll the Regent, Mrs. Benjamin L. Purcell on the Roll of Honor Book, Virginia,	50 00	
<i>Daniel Davisson Chapter</i> , chair for platform, West Virginia,	10 00	
Wisconsin chapters, acct. Wisconsin box, Wisconsin,	75 00	
<i>Ah-dah-wa-gam Chapter</i> , acct. box, Wisconsin,	10 00	
<i>Cheyenne and Jacques Laramie Chapters</i> , chair for platform, Wyoming,	10 00	
		\$2,922 20
Commission on Recognition Pins,	\$26 20	
Commission on Insignia (jeweled),	147 74	
Commission on Record Shields,	13 50	
Commission on Spoons,	41 95	
		\$229 39
Rosettes,	50	
		50
China,	50	
		50
Use of Hall, George Washington Memorial Association,	\$10 00	
		\$10 00
		\$4,467 09
		\$21,685 26

EXPENDITURES.

Two mahogany arm chairs for platform, with brass plates and Insignia,	\$53 30
One Mahogany Desk for Illinois room, Illinois chapters,	165 00
Freight for desk for Illinois room,	4 86
Drayage for desk for Illinois room,	1 50
Freight and drayage 1 crate, desks for Missouri room,	3 03

Freight and drayage 2 chairs for Missouri room,	1 68	
Hauling furniture, Illinois room,	1 00	
Pair silver vases for President General's table on platform, <i>Council Bluffs Chapter, Iowa</i> ,	250 00	
Inspector of Works, January 15, March 15, 1910,	200 00	
Professional services of Architect,	2,875 00	
Acct. Contract, completion of Memorial Continental Hall,	4,500 00	
Life Membership fee returned <i>Rushville Chapter, Indiana</i> ,	12 50	
	<hr/>	\$8,067 87
		<hr/>
		\$8,067 87

Balance on hand March 31, 1910, \$13,617 39

On deposit in American Security and Trust Company Bank,	\$5,262 52	
On deposit in National Savings and Trust Company Bank,	5,008 33	
Cash on hand (Too late for deposit), ..	3,346 54	
	<hr/>	\$13,617.39
Cash balance on deposit in banks, March 31, 1910,		\$13,617 39

Permanent Investment.

\$25,000.00 par value railroad bonds, cost	\$24,477 10	
Less net proceeds from sale of \$10,000 par value U. P. R. R. bonds,	\$10,298 50	
Less net proceeds from sale of \$10,000 par value B. & O. R. R. bonds,	10,259 89	
Less net proceeds from sale of \$2,000 par value Chicago & Alton Railroad bonds,	1,603 87	
	<hr/>	\$22,162 26
		<hr/>
		\$2,314 84

Total permanent fund, cash and investments, \$15,932 23

Respectfully submitted,

LULA REEVE HOOVER,

Treasurer General, N. S. D. A. R.

The Corresponding Secretary General announced for Mrs. Key that the latter has turned over within \$3 of \$1,000 from the sale of the Recognition Pin.

The Treasurer General read a list of 7 members to be reinstated by

the National Board, and on motion of the Historian General this action was taken.

The Historian General presented the following report:

April 16, 1910.

Madam President General: The Thirtieth Volume of the Lineage Book has been completed as promised, but for some unknown reason the publishers have not forwarded the books. Hence I cannot have the pleasure of placing in your hands a copy of the completed work, as I had hoped. I expect the books to be here on Monday.

I have to acknowledge with deep appreciation the receipt of the beautiful mahogany furniture, velvet draperies, mirror and rug placed by the Chapters of Ohio in the room of the Historian General. It is a high privilege to be the first officer to use all these choice things, which will, I know, be also a great satisfaction to my successors for years to come.

Through the kindness of one of the local chapters, the Mary Washington, we have been able to complete a set of the Lineage Books to place in our beautiful new bookcases. But the books are shabby and worn, are of different colors, and are generally unsightly. I would therefore request permission to have this set and a set of the Reports to the Smithsonian Institution rebound inexpensively in cloth, that we may show to visitors the completed work of the office and do honor to the gift of Ohio.

GERTRUDE B. DARWIN,
Historian General.

On motion of the State Regent of Pennsylvania, report accepted.

The Assistant Historian General presented the following report:

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: The Assistant Historian General reports progress in the preparation of the 12th annual report. 40 letters have been written, 12 cards have been written.

Respectfully submitted,

* ELIZABETH M. BOWRON,
Assistant Historian General.

April 16, 1910.

The Assistant Historian General called attention to the omission of the eleventh report on the list of Daughters of the American Revolution reports that have appeared in the back of the Magazine, stopping with the tenth report; and asked that the ladies take home with them this eleventh report.

On motion of the Vice-President General of Alabama, seconded by

the Vice-President General of Missouri, it was voted to accept the report, adopting this suggestion.

The Treasurer General said she had received \$221.36, balance, from the Lafayette Memorial Commission, which was for the purpose of erecting a statue to Lafayette in Paris by Americans, and asked what disposition shall be made of it?

On motion of the Vice-President General from the District, seconded by the State Regent of New Hampshire, it was directed *That the money returned to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, by the Franco-American Commission be carried as a fund to be used by the Franco-American Committee, (in future for patriotic purposes).*"

The President General said she had in her hands checks, contributions, etc., amounting to almost \$300, to be announced at the Congress.

The State Regent of Pennsylvania stated that the Committee has laid before the Board of Commissioners of Public Grounds at Harrisburg the matter of the money to pay for the Pennsylvania column, and at their meeting on the 12th instant, official action was taken, and we are to receive the rest of the money for the Pennsylvania column.

The Vice-President General from Ohio moved a vote of thanks to the State of Connecticut for the beautiful furnishings for the Board room. [Applause.]

The State Regent of New Jersey seconded the motion.

The State Regent of Connecticut said the entire amount (\$6,000) was given by Mrs. Manson, one of our Connecticut Daughters. [Applause.]

The Vice-President General from Ohio moved that the Secretary be instructed to send Mrs. Manson a note of thanks.

The motion was seconded by the State Regents of Pennsylvania, Tennessee and Virginia, and many others.

The President General stating that Mrs. Manson is a very ill woman, on motion of the Vice-President General of Alabama, unanimously seconded, it was requested that a telegram of thanks and sympathy be sent to Mrs. Manson, the Recording Secretary General being directed to send the same.

Telegram sent at close of meeting, as follows:

The National Board of Management in full session extends unanimous vote of thanks for your most generous and beautiful gift to the Board Room, and sincerest sympathy for your illness, with wishes for your speedy recovery.

The report of the Finance Committee was presented as follows, by the Chairman:

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: Your Finance Committee has authorized bills during the months of February and March, 1910, to the amount of \$9,853.92, of which the largest items are:

Pay roll,	\$2,917 60
Auditing accounts,	1,211 67
Printing and mailing magazine,	905 32
Printing Lineage Book,	558 00
Support "Real Daughters,"	544 00

Respectfully submitted,

MABEL G. SWORMSTEDT,
Chairman Finance Committee.

The Chairman explained that the pay roll is larger than usual this month because we have had a force of scrub women, scrubbing the building from top to bottom; then recommended that the Curator be given an increased allowance for petty cash, her present allowance being \$75 a month.

The Chairman of the Supervision Committee concurred in this, suggesting the amount be \$100 during the present emergency.

On motion of the Corresponding Secretary General, seconded by the Treasurer General, it was ordered,

That the Curator be allowed to draw \$100 additional for petty cash payments during the present emergency.

The Chairman of the Auditing Committee (Mrs. Bates) called attention to a difference in the Treasurer General's report and that of the Chairman of Finance Committee, the sum of \$783 in the former and over \$1,000 in the latter, for certain work and asked if it was for extra work or for auditing the Curator's accounts.

The answer was "for the extra accounts."

The report of the Auditing Committee was presented by the Chairman (Mrs. Bates), who said by way of introduction: "I have had no opportunity to have a meeting of the Auditing Committee, as I think the members are not in town; so I give you the auditor's report, coming directly from the auditor, as I have only just received this report. I have not been able to submit it, before handing it in, to the Auditing Committee. I also wish to say there are two or three claims in the report which I do not understand myself, but I have no doubt they can be readily explained. I give it to you exactly as it was given to me, as follows:

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN
REVOLUTION.

Washington, D. C.

Audit for the months ended December 31, 1909 and January 31, 1910.

Date, February 26, 1910.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 26, 1910.*

MRS. THEODORE C. BATES,

Chairman Auditing Committee,

The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

DEAR MADAM:

We have made an audit of the books and vouchers of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, for the months of December, 1909 and January, 1910, and submit herewith the following Exhibits and Schedules:

DECEMBER, 1909.

Exhibits:

"A"

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.
For the month of December, 1909.

"B"

RECONCILIATION OF BANK ACCOUNTS.
As at December 31, 1909.

Schedule:

"1"

OUTSTANDING CHECKS.
As at December 31, 1909.

JANUARY, 1910.

Exhibits:

"C"

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.
For the month of January, 1910.

"D"

RECONCILIATION OF BANK ACCOUNTS.
As at January 31, 1910.

Schedule:

"2"

OUTSTANDING CHECKS.
As at January 31, 1910.

The general books of the Society were found in good condition and well kept.

The petty cash of the magazine was examined and found to be seventeen cents (17c) over.

The Curator's cash was also taken and found to be seventy-seven cents (77c) short.

We examined the accounts of postage for officers and found same correct.

As the envelope book was not written up we could not verify same.

Since we were not appointed your auditors until early in this month we are submitting in this report statements for the two months, showing, however, the months separately. Hereafter our report will be

made monthly and will be forwarded as promptly as possible after the closing of the books.

Respectfully submitted,
THE AMERICAN AUDIT COMPANY,
By

OTTO LUEBKERT,
Resident Manager.

[SEAL]

Approved:
THEO. COCHEU, JR.,
Vice-President.

Attest:

A. L. LAFRENTZ,
Ass't. Secretary.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN
REVOLUTION.

Washington, D. C.

Audit for the month of February, 1910.

Date, March 28, 1910.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 28, 1910.*

MRS. THEODORE C. BATES,
Chairman Auditing Committee,
The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

DEAR MADAM:

We have made an audit of the books and vouchers of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, for the month of February, 1910, and submit herewith the following Exhibits and Schedule:

Exhibits:

"A"

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.
For the month of February, 1910.

"B"

RECONCILIATION OF BANK ACCOUNTS.
As at February 28, 1910.

Schedule:

"C"

OUTSTANDING CHECKS.
As at February 28, 1910.

The general books were posted up to date and kept in a neat and careful manner.

We counted the Petty Cash of the Curator and found same to be seventy-seven cents (77c) over.

We counted the Petty Cash of the Business Manager of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE and found same to be fifty-four cents (54c) over.

We verified by the original letters the subscriptions paid in to the magazine and found that the total amount so called for was turned over to the Treasurer General.

The envelope book which was not written up last month was examined, but could not be verified owing to the incomplete inventory on December 1, 1909. An adjustment has been made, which will make it possible, hereafter, to verify this account.

The money received from the sales of Lineage Books, Directories, etc., as reported on the books of the Curator, was found to have been turned over to the Treasurer General.

Respectfully submitted,

THE AMERICAN AUDIT COMPANY,

By

OTTO LUEBKERT,
Resident Manager.

[SEAL]

Approved:

T. W. LAFRENTZ,
President.

Attest:

THEO. COCHEU, JR.,
Secretary.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN
REVOLUTION.

Washington, D. C.

Audit for the month of March, 1910.

Date, April 14, 1910.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 12, 1910.*

MRS. THEODORE C. BATES,
Chairman Auditing Committee,
The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

DEAR MADAM:

We have made an audit of the books and vouchers of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, for the month

of March, 1910, and submit herewith the following Exhibits and Schedules:

Exhibits:

- "A" RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.
For the month of March, 1910.
- "B" RECONCILIATION OF BANK ACCOUNTS.
As at March 31, 1910.

Schedule:

- "1" OUTSTANDING CHECKS.
As at March 31, 1910.

We counted the Petty Cash of the Curator and found same to be thirty-one cents (31c) over.

We counted the Petty Cash of the Business Manager of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE and found same to be nine cents (9c) over.

We verified, by the original letters, the subscriptions paid in to the Magazine and found that the total amount so called for was turned over to the Treasurer General.

The Envelope Account was reconciled and Inventory made.

The money received from the sale of Lineage Books, Directories, etc., as reported on the books of the Curator, was found to have been turned over to the Treasurer General.

The Finance Book did not agree with the Treasurer General's records and proper adjustments were made to bring same into agreement.

Vouchers for disbursements were all properly authorized and approved, except the payroll of the Recording Secretary General, affecting Miss Brigham and Mrs. Fishburn. This is regular with the exception that it does not bear the certificate of correctness of the Recording Secretary General, whose refusal to certify to the Pay Roll is endorsed thereon as follows:

"I cannot sign this Pay Roll as it is incorrect in leaving off the name of Agnes Gerald an employee on the permanent pay roll of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

"M. R. WILCOX,

Recording Secretary General,

"N. S. D. A. R."

We take pleasure in stating further that the general books were posted to date and carefully kept.

Respectfully submitted,
THE AMERICAN AUDIT COMPANY,
By

OTTO LUEBKERT,
Resident Manager.

[SEAL]

Approved:
THEO. COCHEU, JR.,
Vice-President.

Attest:

A. L. LAFRENTZ,
Ass't. Secretary.

The Chairman of Auditing Committee referred to certain matters in the reports, not clear to her, and explanations were made in informal discussion.

The Chairman of Finance Committee hereupon explained the apparent discrepancy, previously referred to, between the books of Treasurer General and Finance Committee, stating that her clerk enters every voucher signed by the Chairman of the Finance Committee, with amount paid, etc., the clerk putting her O K mark on the same. There was no discrepancy, but certain vouchers had gone to the Treasurer General without having been entered in the book of the Chairman of Finance Committee, the same having been authorized, but not entered.

The Vice-President General from the District asked the Chairman of Auditing Committee if there is any approximate date when we may expect the report from the auditing company with regard to the work they were asked to do December 9th.

The Chairman of the Auditing Committee replied that that special work was put in the hands of the Finance Committee.

On motion of the Vice-President General from Ohio, seconded by the State Regent of Ohio, the report of the Auditing Committee was accepted.

The report of the Printing Committee being called, Mrs. Barnes, Acting Chairman, reported that the work has progressed in regular order.

On motion of the State Regent of Ohio, the report was accepted.

The report of the Publication Committee being called, Mrs. Egbert Jones, Chairman, said she was forced to plead illness and ask for an extension of time.

The report of the Revolutionary Relics Committee was given by Mrs. Hardy, Chairman, who announced a beautiful gift of historic value from Mrs. Randolph Keim, the same to be presented at the

Congress. The Chairman said further: "I have never made any recommendations in connection with my Chairmanship, but for the sake of my successor, I hope some action will be taken, which will empower her to give a decided reply,—not a personal reply, but a reply that is limited: that we do not purchase anything. No funds were put in my hands, and yet I have repeatedly received letters with various offers, but nothing that I can see so far that seemed to be worthy of being bought. It is my idea that unless something very, very rare should be offered us, to say that we only have gifts; that we do not purchase anything. I think that information should be given, and the Chairman of the Revolutionary Relics Committee so empowered."

The Corresponding Secretary General moved to accept the report with its recommendation.

The Vice-President General from Massachusetts, (Mrs. Bates) suggested the purchase of Revolutionary relics be left to the discretion of the Revolutionary Relics Committee.

The Corresponding Secretary General withdrew her motion.

The Chairman of Revolutionary Relics Committee withdrew her recommendation.

The Historian General stated, as a matter of information, that Mrs. Lindsay had a small appropriation granted her by the Congress, but she never purchased anything with it, and at the end of her term turned the money over to Continental Hall.

The State Regent of Pennsylvania moved that it be left to the discretion of the Chairman of the Revolutionary Relics Committee.

The motion was seconded and carried, reading:

To accept the report, but that the matter (recommendation of purchase, etc., of such articles) be left to the discretion of the Chairman.

The report of the Purchasing Committee was read by the Chairman (Mrs. Orton).

REPORT OF PURCHASING COMMITTEE.

Madam President General and Ladies of the Board of Management, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution: I have the honor to submit the following report:

Since the February meeting vouchers have been signed by the vice-Chairman, acting Vice-Chairman and your Chairman. Mrs. Veerhoff, Vice-Chairman, through illness was compelled to relinquish her duties temporarily and her position has been filled by Mrs. E. Richard Gasch, Secretary of the committee.

Vouchers have been signed as follows:

By Mrs. Veerhoff:

To the Oliver Typewriter Co., Dec. 17, 1909—

To balance due on Oliver typewriter in exchange for Smith Premier,	\$38 90
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To Underwood Typewriter Co., Dec. 17, 1909—	
Underwood typewriter,	102 50
Less 10 per cent., \$10.25, credit by rental \$4.00, rebate on old Smith Premier \$15.00, total,	29 25
Balance,	\$73 25
To one "punch,"	1 50
By Mrs. Gasch:	
To Smith Premier Typewriter Co.—	
1 No. 10, Smith Premier Typewriter (No. 27454),	\$100 00
1 No. 10, Extra Card Platen complete,	5 00
	\$105 00
Less ten per cent. discount,	10 50
	\$94 50
Less allowance on old Smith Premier (No. 38903),	30 00
	\$64 50
For general office supplies—	
To Stockett-Fiske Co.,	\$21 00
To E. P. Hazleton, 23 Feb., 1910—	
To one bicycle for messenger service,	12 50
To Wm. F. Bowen, 7 March, 1910—	
Office equipment,	5 90

G. HOWARD TINLEY & COMPANY

Sole owners Chesapeake Brand Carbon and Ribbons, 301 Builders
Exchange Building, 15 East Fayette Street.

BALTIMORE, MD., April 7, 1910.

Mrs. E. R. Gasch,
1741 N. Capitol St.,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MADAM:

Some time ago you wrote us in reference to buying 1,000 sheets of carbon paper for the Daughters of the American Revolution and since that time we have not heard from you.

Mr. Harvard our Washington agent called upon Mrs. Bradley just before she moved her office, and she referred him to you as on the committee of purchasing, so we would appreciate if you would kindly look into this for us.

We will sell you 10 boxes or 1,000 sheets any color or either letter or legal sizes at \$15 (bulk delivery). We hope to hear from you soon in regards to the above. Thanking you, we remain,

Very truly yours,

G. HOWARD TINLEY CO.

P. S.—We sold three boxes some time ago before that trouble occurred in that office, and up to this time we have not received payment for same. We would appreciate if you would look into this for us. Thanks.

The Smith Premier Typewriter Co., 519 11th St.—

April 4th, 1910, 1 dozen ribbon coupons, \$7 00

The Remington Typewriter Co., 1340 New York Avenue—

March 25th, 1910, 2 dozen note books, 1 50

Library Bureau—

January 10, 400 cards, 80

March 7, Library rule, 20

Book supports, 1 00

April 9, 12 marole boxes, 4 80

J. Baumgarten & Sons Co.—

8, stamps and pad, 1 00

March 21, stamps and pad, 1 00

March 23, stamps and pad, 1 00

John Hodges—

April 6, to making record of Duplicates, 8 00

April 11, to making Register, 6 60

March 22, to making binding papers, 3 00

To making volume, 18 00

G. Howard Tinley—

Nov. 19, 1909, 3 boxes carbon, 6 00

Stockett & Fiske Co.—

General office supplies, 75 60

Mrs. Gasch was authorized by your Chairman to order a register to hold the signatures of visitors to Memorial Continental Hall. The Curator stated that such a book was demanded by visiting Daughters. The price to be between eight and nine dollars.

The following vouchers were signed by your Chairman, 23 March, 1910:

To Remington Typewriter Co.—

General office supplies, 3 75

To Underwood Typewriter Co.—

General office supplies, 7 50

To Wm. Ballantyne & Sons—

General office supplies, 8 35

This last bill was contracted by Miss Maclay, but since the Board authorized the payment of a much larger bill, at the February meeting, contracted by our former Curator, your Chairman ventured to assume the responsibility of authorizing its payment. She asks your approval of this action.

Your Chairman has not given the various items in all these bills because they will appear in the report of the Treasurer General.

On the 21st of March a letter was received from Mrs. H. V. Boy-

ton requesting authorization for placing orders for the following fixtures in Memorial Continental Hall:

Window shades, 209.

Fly screens for windows in kitchen, pantries, serving room, lunch room for clerks, and banquet room.

Metal shelves for treasurer's vault.

Since the time allowance was exceedingly short authorization was given by telegraph and the signed order sent by mail.

Mrs. Gasch reported on the 31st of March that she had signed the contract for the window shades. It was given to Moses & Sons and the amount was \$167.25.

The metal shelves were to cost \$190.00 and the lowest bid for the screens was \$96.00.

In closing your Chairman desires to acknowledge the faithful and conscientious services rendered by both Mrs. Veerhoff and Mrs. Gasch on the work of the committee. The position of a non-resident Chairman would have been untenable without their willing and able assistance.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY ANDERSON ORTON,

Chairman Purchasing Committee.

Washington, D. C., 16 April, 1910.

The Chairman requesting authority to sign certain vouchers referred to in her report, on motion of the Vice-President General from Missouri, the Chairman was authorized to sign these vouchers, and the report was also accepted.

In connection with the purchasing and spending money, the Corresponding Secretary General moved that the Supervision Committee be authorized to secure bids and get a contract for screening this whole building.

The motion was seconded by the Vice-President General of Virginia (Mrs. Smoot), and carried, reading:

"That the Supervision Committee be empowered to secure bids and give the contract for screening this entire building."

The report of the Supervision Committee was presented as follows by the Chairman, Mrs. Smoot:

REPORT OF THE SUPERVISION COMMITTEE.

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: Under the motion of the National Board that the offices be removed to Memorial Continental Hall before March 1st, official notice was sent to the Supervision Committee of such action, and arrangements were made to carry out the plan. On February 24th this order was carried out and the offices installed in the building during the several days following.

In accordance with a motion of the Corresponding Secretary General,

the Supervision Committee has appointed two temporary clerks at \$1.00 a day, one of them to assist the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization, and the other to operate the switch board. Porters were employed during the move at \$1.20 and \$1.50 per day.

A second-hand bicycle for the errand boy was recommended to the Purchasing Committee and bought by them. An engineer was employed who was also to act as Superintendent of the building at \$100 per month. A fireman was engaged at \$12.00 per week. The former night watchman has been retained at \$12.00 per week.

Bids were obtained from transfer companies for moving into the hall and the lowest accepted. The telephone service has been installed. Bills have been approved for cleaning the hall. The purchase of window shades has been recommended and also screens for the banquet hall and kitchen department.

Fire extinguishers have been installed on a former contract. A janitor is, at present, employed, at \$1.50 per day. Guard doors have been ordered to be placed at the entrance to the Registrar's room and locks upon the book cases of the Library—and some other items necessary to the completion and occupancy of the building.

The young woman employed at the switch board having been unable to remain through sickness, has been replaced by a colored boy who is also to operate the elevator later.

Waste baskets have been recommended by the Committee, also cleaning equipments made necessary by the move.

The Business Manager of the Magazine has been given a temporary clerk at \$1.00 per day.

Respectfully submitted,

B. MCG. SMOOT,

Chairman Supervision Committee.

The Chairman said further: I would like to state these items and vouchers not having been signed, I did not approve them. I would like to make a supplementary report in regard to this: the engineer, who was also superintendent of the building, as is usual in buildings like this, served very faithfully for six weeks and was very ill. He has a wife and children. I ask the Board whether he should have a month's sick leave. He carries the highest order in the District of Columbia. The doctor says he will be back in a month.

On motion of the State Regent of Tennessee, seconded by the Corresponding Secretary General and others, it was ordered that this man be paid, if such is the opinion of Mrs. Smoot, Chairman of Supervision.

Mrs. Smoot: I have here a short schedule of the duties of the Superintendent, which I think perhaps would interest the National Society, to show why this man earns his salary of \$100 a month. This is an arrangement made with the superintendent and engineer.

(Reading: Regarding care of the building, heating, lighting, cleaning; keeping grounds and sidewalk in condition, etc.)

These rules were read to Mr. Bowers and he agreed to them.

The question of the power of the Superintendent-Engineer to discharge employees under him was discussed, and on motion of the Corresponding Secretary General, seconded by the Vice-President General from Missouri, the State Regents of Ohio and Illinois, it was carried:

"That the engineer be given power to discharge the employees responsible to him, and that he report to the Supervision Committee."

The Vice-President General from Colorado having suggested that this be under the advice of the Supervision Committee, on motion of the Vice-President General from the District, seconded by the State Regent of Tennessee, it was unanimously carried:

"That the proper authorities be asked to have Seventeenth street in front of the Memorial Continental Hall sprinkled with oil to keep down the dust."

This was referred to the Supervision Committee by the maker of the motion.

The President General stated that during the summer months she would have no use for her private secretary, who is very valuable to her, and would like very much if the Board would allow her to be employed during her absence in the offices in some way, and allow her wherever she was to employ a stenographer and typewriter at her convenience.

On motion of the State Regent of Tennessee, seconded by the Vice-President General from Massachusetts, it was ordered:

"That the President General be allowed to employ a stenographer during the summer months, wherever she is, and that her private secretary be employed in the offices."

On motion of the Vice-President General from Tennessee, seconded by the State Regent of North Carolina, the report of the Supervision Committee was accepted.

The Registrar General presented a supplementary report of 20 names, which was accepted, the same being later included in the total given in the Registrar's report.

On motion of the Historian General, the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for the new names read, and the President General declared them duly elected members of the National Society.

The report of the Business Manager of the Magazine was presented as follows:

REPORT OF BUSINESS MANAGER—February 1st to March 31st, 1910:
AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, as per Board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution, in Account with Minnie F. Mickley, Business Manager:

Receipts.

February 1st-March 31st, 1910.

Subscriptions, as per voucher and Cash Register,	\$1,578 47
Sale of extra copies,	5 37

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Cuts paid by individuals,	12 61
Net advertisement receipts,	411 50

Amount turned over to Treasurer General,	\$2,007 95
Cost of printing and mailing February and March,	905 32

\$1,102 63

Amount of advertising contracts placed to date, \$608 00
 Bills presented to Treasurer General for payment—Magazine, February and March:

Printing and mailing February number,	\$474 14
Printing and mailing March number,	431 18
Examination of Office of Magazine, writing up books, etc., April 1st-December 31st, 1909,	227 67
Auditing accounts, December, 1909, and January, 1910,	25 00
Rent of Remington typewriter stand,	50
Telegram to Harrisburg from Editor,	2 33
4 fiber index trays,	2 60
1 towel rack,	10
5 cuts and postage,	9 90
1 mahogany finished costumer,	1 25
1,000 advertisement blanks,	1 40
3,500 subscription blanks,	6 00
3,000 receipts for subscriptions,	18 25
2,000 postals and printing,	22 25
4 boxes letter sheets and envelopes and printing and expressage for Editor,	12 80
2 boxes letter sheets and envelopes and printing for Genealogical Editor,	6 50
Expenses Notes and Queries,	60 00
Clerical service to Editor,	33 32
Editor's salary,	166 66
Business Manager's salary,	150 00
Extra clerical service,	96 00

Total,	\$1,819 13
Petty cash disbursements—February, 1910,	71 27

To registering mailing list to Harrisburg,	10
Self marker (stamp),	4 00
To mailing magazines,	43
To one hundred one-cent stamps and fifty two-cent stamps,	2 00
To six lbs. of mail,	06
To car fare, tickets for bank,	25
To 16 lbs. mailing magazines,	16
To 100 postage stamps,	1 00
To ten postal cards,	10

To Adams Express Co., Harrisburg, mailing list,	40
To 8 lbs. magazines,	08
To 50 postals,	50
To G. V. Buck, photo on account of advt.,	1 00
To 10 lbs. magazines,	10
To one hundred one-cent stamps,	1 00
To one hundred one-cent stamps,	1 00
To fifty two-cent stamps,	1 00
To 24 car tickets, to bank,	1 00
To 13 lbs. magazines,	13
To one due stamp on magazine,	01
To mailing magazine,	07
<hr/>	
January 21st, to one due two-cent stamp,	02
January 26th, to mailing magazines (10 pounds),	10
January 28th, to four hundred one-cent stamps,	4 00
January 29th, car tickets,	25
January 29th, London, England, foreign postage,	17
January, Remington typewriter Co., rent for one typewriter for one month,	3 00
January 29th, A. M. Prior, Scales,	2 00
January 29th, 20 pounds, mailing magazines,	20
January 24th, to mailing box of magazines,	20
January 23rd, to one hundred stamps,	1 00
<hr/>	
	\$10 99
March 1st, 25 per cent. on Morrison advertisement, Wilmer L. Green on \$5.00,	1 25
March 1st, to one hundred one-cent stamps,	1 00
March 1st, to fifty two-cent stamps,	1 00
March 4th, to Adams Express,	1 50
March 4th, to mailing magazines,	11
March 4th, to fifty postals,	50
March 5th, to stamps for one subscription, from the Western News,	80
March 5th, A. Zichtl & Co.,	1 25
March 7th, to mailing magazines,	03
March 7th, to rent for Remington typewriter,	3 00
March 10th, to mailing magazines,	05
March 10th, to fifty two-cent stamps,	1 00
March 10th, to mailing magazines,	06
March 10th, to mailing magazines, 66 lbs.,	06
March 12th, expressage on mailing list from Harrisburg,	40
March 15th, 360 one-cent stamps,	3 60
March 16th, mailing magazines, 30 lbs.,	30
March 16th, mailing magazines, 29 lbs.,	29
March 17th, mailing magazines, 9 lbs.,	09

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March 19th, mailing magazines, 5 lbs.,	05
March 21st, fifty two-cent stamps,	1 00
March 21st, mailing magazines, 13 lbs.,	13
March 21st, Andrews bills (\$3.00 and \$5.00),	5 00
March 24th, to mailing magazines, 5 lbs.,	05
March 25th, to mailing magazines, 4 lbs.,	04
March 26th, Adams Express Co.,	50
March 28th, to fifty one-cent stamps,	50
March 28th, to two cent stamps,	1 50
March 26th, to refund Skull Valley, Bennett's Agency, Chicago, Illinois,	80
March 26th, to refund Albany News Co., Union College Library, Schenectady, New York,	80
March 28th, to 13 pounds magazines,	13
March 28th, to fifty postals,	50
March 28, to registering mailing list to Harrisburg,	10
March 29th, to 47 lbs. magazines,	47
March 29th, to refund Miss Kate Burrows (on cut),	1 25
March 30th, to refund Ruth Hart Chapter,	2 00

\$42 53

Respectfully submitted,

MINNIE F. MICKLEY,
Business Manager.

On motion of the Vice-President General of the District of Columbia, seconded by the Vice-President General of Iowa, the report of the Business Manager of the Magazine was accepted.

The Corresponding Secretary General, seconded, moved to adjourn. Motion carried.

(The Board adjourned at 6.15 p. m.)

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MARY R. WILCON,
Recording Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.

June 1, 1910.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT, N. S. D. A. R.

MONDAY, April 25, 1910.

On Monday, April 25, 1910, following the Continental Congress, the National Board of Management held a special meeting at Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, District of Columbia.

The President General called the meeting to order at 10.45 a. m.

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain General, the Board uniting in repeating the Lord's Prayer, standing.

The Recording Secretary General called the roll, asking each new member of the Board to rise when answering to her name. The following members answered to their names: The President General; the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters; the Chaplain General; the following Vice-Presidents General: Mrs. Gregory, North Carolina; Mrs. Morgan Smith, Alabama; Mrs. Delafield, Missouri; Mrs. Orton, Ohio; Mrs. Bryan, Tennessee; Mrs. Sternberg, District of Columbia; Mrs. Swift, California; Mrs. Sterling, Connecticut; Mrs. Noyes, Illinois; Miss Mecum, New Jersey; Mrs. Jones, Mississippi; Mrs. Shackelford, Virginia; Mrs. Moor, Vermont; Mrs. Gault, Nebraska; Mrs. Randall, Texas; Miss Benning, Georgia; The Registrar General; the Corresponding Secretary General; the Assistant Historian General; the Librarian General; the Treasurer General; the Recording Secretary General. State Regents: Alabama, Mrs. McClellan; Arkansas, Mrs. Barrows; California, Mrs. Stilson; Colorado, Mrs. Wheaton; Connecticut, Mrs. Buel; Florida, Mrs. Mahoney; Illinois, Mrs. Ames; Indiana, Mrs. Dinwiddie; Iowa, Miss Lake; Kansas, Mrs. Guernsey; Kentucky, Mrs. Johnson; Louisiana, Miss Fairfax; Massachusetts, Mrs. Dunning; Michigan, Mrs. Brayton; Minnesota, Mrs. Wells; Missouri, Mrs. Oliver; New Hampshire, Mrs. Abbott; New York, Mrs. Wood; Ohio, Mrs. Truesdall; Rhode Island, Mrs. Edwards; South Carolina, Mrs. Mayes; Tennessee, Mrs. Day; Texas, Mrs. Lane; Virginia, Mrs. Jamison; and the following State Vice-Regents: Arizona, Mrs. Barnes; District of Columbia, Mrs. Pulsifer; Mississippi, Mrs. Fox; Vermont, Mrs. Estey; West Virginia, Mrs. De Bolt, and Wisconsin, Mrs. Van Ostrand. A quorum present.

The President General remarked that as she had taken so much time on the floor during the last week, she would this morning only express her pleasure at meeting with the new and former members of the Board, and express her expectation and hope for a happy, prosperous and harmonious year.

The Librarian General inquired as to having her Congressional report published, in form similar to the Treasurer General's report, as it is important that all the Chapters should understand the action taken in regard to the Chapter year books and the request for book plates.

The Corresponding Secretary General, seconded by the Recording Secretary General, moved: *That the request of the Librarian General be granted.*

The Assistant Historian General asked in regard to having her Congressional report published, so that each Chapter could receive it and read the statements in regard to the Smithsonian Report.

The Vice-President General from New Jersey, seconded by the State Regent of Virginia, moved: *That this request be granted.*

The State Regent of Ohio suggested that at the head of these reports the request should be made that it be read at the next Chapter meeting.

The Corresponding Secretary General stated a letter from the Chairman of Patriotic Education Committee, Mrs. Ammon, asked that her report be printed and sent out, if possible, before the proceedings of Congress are printed; and moved: *That this be done and the Committee on Patriotic Education be allowed its necessary expenses as usual.*

The motion was seconded by the Vice-President General from North Carolina.

The President General stated there are three motions before the house, and asked if they could be incorporated in one.

On motion of the State Regent of Virginia, seconded by the State Regent of Wisconsin, it was ordered:

"That the three reports mentioned (Librarian General's, Assistant Historian General's and Committee on Patriotic Education), including such changes in regard to application for membership as may be necessary, be printed and sent to all the Chapters, and that the request go with them that they be read at the next Chapter meeting."

The Vice-President General from the District, as Chairman of the Music Committee, stated the following items of expense incurred by her committee for the Congress: The precentor was paid \$50; the accompanist, \$27, including a small expense she incurred; the man soloist, \$5, and another singer \$6—amounting in all to \$88.

On motion of the Vice-President General from Missouri, seconded by the State Regent of Indiana: *It was ordered that the Treasurer General be empowered to pay the bills incurred by the Chairman of the Music Committee.*

The Vice-President General from Tennessee asked that the Chairman of Tellers be reimbursed for the expense of the Tellers.

The Chairman of the Finance Committee said it is understood that expenses must be paid, and it is not necessary to have special orders for paying these bills.

The Registrar General said she had no report of names this morning, as it was impossible to verify papers last week, but would make the following recommendations for the coming year:

(1) The bonding of the clerk who was bonded last year in that office.

(2) I also ask authority to bond other clerks as it should seem best, as the clerk at present bonded has been for the past week very ill and in her absence it would seem as though we ought to have some other clerks bonded, and it may seem best at some time, also, through the vacations.

(3) Also asks authority to comply with request of member for copy of certificates destroyed by fire; she is willing to pay for a copy, and does not care to have it specially engrossed.

(4) I recommend that a time limit be placed on permits for insignia issued and presented to Caldwell; I have already agreed to send Cald-

well monthly a list of the dropped and deceased; I recommend a time limit of three months.

(The subsequent recommendation of the State Regent of Massachusetts was accepted and the time limit made one year—Caldwell being so informed.)

(5) I ask that on application papers sent out, a note be added at the bottom of page which states that the date of marriage will be accepted as a substitute for the date of the birth and death where they cannot be obtained—that this be amended so that it shall state that the date of marriage will be accepted where it proves the Revolutionary soldier to have been living during the Revolution.

(6) That the clerks of the Registrar's office report their time in the Registrar's office; the Registrar has a bookkeeper to keep the time; it causes delay in the morning for the clerks to go to the Curator's office; I recommend simply that the time be kept in the Registrar's office as it is done in the Treasurer's office; and that the time be reported to the Curator at the end of each month.

Discussion followed.

The State Regent of Massachusetts asked as to whether a member, who wishes to be reinstated and pay back membership dues, will be reinstated upon her original record, or must she make out new papers?

The Registrar General replied that in all such cases a member is reinstated on her old record, not being obliged to make out new papers.

The Vice-President General from Alabama inquired of the Registrar General regarding supplemental papers and certificates.

The Registrar General replied: The supplemental papers await verification until the original applications are verified, inasmuch as the original applications for membership are the ones bringing in the revenue.

Answering the second question of the Vice-President General from Alabama, regarding certificates, the Registrar General stated all of the certificates for two years ago—1908—and all of the past year up to the first of November, have been engrossed and are simply awaiting the signatures of the officers, and that it requires at least three months before a certificate can be ready to send out.

After full discussion, on motion of the Corresponding Secretary General, seconded, the recommendations of the Registrar General were accepted.

On motion of the State Regent of Michigan, seconded by the State Regent of Massachusetts and the Vice-President General from Tennessee, it was carried:

"That the Magazine Committee be authorized to obtain and act upon bids for printing and indexing the proceedings of the Nineteenth Continental Congress."

The State Regent of Massachusetts inquired of the Registrar General if the sentence which appears on our application papers, is a request or

requirement: "Please give the names of all the children of the Revolutionary ancestor, and whom they all married, if possible."

The Registrar General replied that it is necessary at times to have this information in order to verify the paper; because we find that the man was married more than once; and there are several families of children; with this information we have been able to disentangle a great many problems.

The State Regent of New Hampshire asked whether a person sending in supplemental papers receives a certificate with these names on.

The Registrar General replied that when members so desire, certificates are issued, provided they are willing to pay for them, or if there is space on the certificate names will be added, by paying \$1 at any time.

The Recording Secretary General presented a bill for \$4.93 in connection with the chair presented by the Monmouth Chapter, in honor of Miss Desha.

On motion of the Librarian General, it was ordered that the bill be paid by the Society.

The State Regent of Tennessee asked for information as to whether a permit several years old from a member of her Chapter, would be accepted, to which the Registrar General replied that a reissue would be made, marking on it "duplicate."

The State Regent of Iowa moved: *That the Program Committee for the Twentieth Continental Congress provide a time for a conference of State Regents, to be presided over by our President General or by some one appointed by her.*

The motion was seconded by the Treasurer General, the Corresponding Secretary General and the Vice-President General of New Jersey, and carried.

On motion of the Vice-President General from California, seconded by the State Regent of Virginia, the following was carried:

"That whereas the papers of many members in California were destroyed by fire at the time of the earthquake, on application copies shall be furnished said members."

The Registrar General stated the above motion also included certificates of these members, which should be furnished on payment of the usual fee.

The Corresponding Secretary General said that while the officers have no reports to submit to-day, yet as Chairman of the Finance Committee she had a very important report on the special recommendations of the auditor, in regard to the working conditions of the office. The auditing company was requested to make a special examination of the working conditions and methods with a view to simplifying and reducing expense. Inasmuch as in the report presented to Congress there were some By-Laws that could not be acted upon this year, there were also some recommendations in regard to the offices

which could go into effect when the Board meets in June, if it sees fit to adopt them. These recommendations presented here were made without directly consulting with the officers as to the recommendations the auditing company was going to make, but were made entirely on its own responsibility, without conferring with each individual officer as to what her opinion would be, preferring to submit an entirely unbiased or unprejudiced report.

The report is as follows:

RECOMMENDATIONS OF FINANCE COMMITTEE IN REGARD TO REVISION OF
BUSINESS METHODS.

To Be Voted Upon June 1st.

First.—(a) That there be employed in the office of the Corresponding Secretary General a competent person, having knowledge of the present methods of each department of the Society, whose duty it shall be to receive and open all mail and communications of every nature, except those which may be marked "personal." This clerk is to furnish a fidelity bond in the amount of \$2,000.

(b) That a proper stamp be provided which will permit of the date and consecutive number being imprinted on all communications received.

(c) That all mail, immediately it is opened, be distributed to the proper department.

(d) That, whenever communications for any department, except those for the Treasurer General's department, are found to contain funds, the clerk opening the mail shall attach a slip, of a duplex form to be provided, reciting the fact that certain funds have been received with the communication, and attach same permanently to the letter or communication, before distribution to the department concerned. On the other half of the form, going to the office of the Treasurer General, shall be noted the consecutive number of the letter, the particulars from whom and for what purpose the money is received, and the department to which the communication is sent.

(e) That whenever any letter is received by a department which contains subject-matter requiring answer by a department other than the department to which the communication was originally sent, the person in charge of the department first receiving the communication shall, after replying to that part affecting the department, deliver the original letter to the other department affected, attaching a slip, in form to be provided, to the carbon copy of answer kept in the department's own files. This slip will show the number of the letter and the department to which it has been passed.

By way of elucidation:

One of the points particularly observed in our examination of present methods in the various departments was the utter lack of uniformity and system regarding the care and distribution of mail, and we submit

that if the above general outline of method for handling the incoming mail is adopted, the effect will be:

(1) To save the labor now performed in each department of keeping a written record of each letter received.

(2) To save the labor now performed by various clerks in the several departments which now are receiving funds by mail.

(3) To prevent unnecessary delay in the prompt reply to correspondence.

(4) To simplify the work of the Treasurer General's office.

(5) To give greater security to all funds received by limiting the number of persons and departments handling such funds.

It is, of course, impossible at this time to calculate the exact pecuniary saving to the Society by the adoption of this method, but we are certain, that in time saved, it will be the equivalent of not less than the time of two clerks; also, it will tend to eliminate the friction now existing between departments, under present methods.

Second.—We recommend that whenever letters, papers or documents of any nature whatsoever are received in a department, there shall immediately be imprinted thereon, with a proper stamp, the date of receipt and the name of the department so receiving.

Third.—We recommend that a clerk in the office of the Treasurer General be designated as cashier, whose duty it will be to handle all receipts and expenditures, to prepare all necessary vouchers for signature of proper officials, and to keep a cash book in approved form. The person so designated to furnish a fidelity bond in amount not less than \$5,000.

Fourth.—We recommend that new forms of cash books be installed in the office of the Treasurer General in order to record more properly all financial transactions; also that a voucher-journal and voucher-check system be installed which will expedite and facilitate the work of the office, and will provide a better and more systematic method for taking care of expenditures.

Fifth.—We recommend that all receipts issued by the Treasurer General's department be numbered, and that a new printed form of receipt be introduced which will save one-half the time now consumed in writing out present forms of receipts.

Sixth.—We recommend that for the petty disbursements of each department, an order, on a form to be provided, shall be drawn; this order to be signed by the head of the department requiring the expenditure, and countersigned by a member of the Finance Committee.

Seventh.—We recommend that all postage stamps and stamped envelopes used for the Society be purchased by the cashier and kept in the office of the Treasurer General, and that the needs of the several departments for postage and stamped envelopes be filled only on requisition, on a form to be provided, signed by the head of the department requiring same.

Eighth.—We recommend that all supplies, stationery, books and forms of the Society be kept in one place, under charge of the Curator, whose duty it shall be to see that a sufficient supply is always on hand.

Ninth.—We recommend that all forms and blanks used by the Society be given a form number, and that no supplies be issued by the Curator except on requisition, on a form to be provided, signed by the head of the department requiring same.

Tenth.—We recommend that all stationery and letterheads used by the Society have imprinted thereon the words "Please make all remittances direct to the Treasurer General."

Eleventh.—We recommend, inasmuch as the stationery used, and the services of the clerk drawing the orders on the official insignia maker, form a considerable item of expense to the Society, that the makers be requested to allow a commission to the Society, sufficient to cover the cost of the stationery, labor and postage involved in handling the orders.

Twelfth.—We recommend that a postoffice box be taken in the name of the Society, and that all mail be carried to and from the postoffice in a locked mail sack, to the lock of which sack none but the cashier and mail clerk be permitted to hold keys.

Thirteenth.—We recommend that the officers and heads of departments be requested to furnish the Executive Committee a detailed list of all rules and regulations, written or unwritten, under which the employes of their various departments are now working, and that the committee revise same, eliminating all unwritten rules, in order to secure uniformity in the application of the necessary rules and regulations.

Fourteenth.—We recommend that all rules, orders and authority heretofore given the Curator with respect to the following be abrogated, because they are the natural functions of other departments:

- (a) Control of physical condition of offices.
- (b) Control of petty expenditures.
- (c) Control of postage and stamped envelopes.
- (d) Control of correspondence other than directly applicable to the office of the Curator.

The above duties are fully covered and provided for in previous recommendations as to the functions of the various departments.

In connection with the sale of lineage books, ribbons, spoons, rosettes, etc., the only book necessary to be kept by the Curator is a counterfoil receipt book, in proper form to be provided, which book should be turned over to the cashier daily, with the amount of cash called for by the counterfoils:

Inasmuch as the Curator will have the handling of more or less cash arising through retail sales of articles by the Society, we recommend that she furnish a fidelity bond in the sum of \$500.

In connection with responsibility of this department, we are strongly of opinion that this office should be under the direct control of the Treasurer General.

Fifteenth.—We recommend, that inasmuch as the duties of the clerk in the office of the Corresponding Secretary General have been materially increased under the proposed changes in methods, the office of the Historian General use the services of the clerk of the Assistant Historian General, who has heretofore given half-time to the Curator. The duties of the Curator have been greatly reduced and it would appear that assistance in that office will be unnecessary.

Sixteenth.—We recommend that there be installed in each department a system of handling and filing correspondence which shall be uniform in its nature.

Seventeenth.—We recommend that the superintendent of the Society's grounds and building be made directly responsible to the President General and Supervision Committee, receiving orders from and reporting to them alone; also, that the former furnish a fidelity bond in the sum of \$1,000.

Eighteenth.—We recommend that a set of rules and regulations governing the care of the buildings and grounds, and the duties of the superintendent and his staff, be framed by the Supervision Committee and submitted to the President General and Executive Committee for approval.

On motion of the State Regent of New York, seconded by the State Regent of Connecticut and the Librarian General, it was, after brief discussion, directed:

That these recommendations be printed and sent to every member of the Board, action to be taken at the next Board meeting.

The State Regent of Virginia offered the following motion, in carrying out the action of the Congress regarding the report of the Magazine Committee:

"That a committee of five members of the National Board be appointed by the President General to act in connection with the Magazine Committee, for the purpose of obtaining and acting upon bids for publishing the Magazine for the coming year."

Motion seconded by the State Regents of Ohio and Indiana, and carried.

The Vice-President General from the District wished to put herself on record in saying that she made the motion to employ this auditing firm, and they certainly did not understand the instructions under which they worked, for they did not make an extensive report upon the auditing, but made a very extensive report upon the improvement of our methods; the motion was not made for all this.

The Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters presented the following report:

REPORT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION OF CHAPTERS, APRIL 25TH, 1910: Madam President General and Mem-

bers of the National Board of Management: Through their respective State Regents, the following Chapter Regents are presented for confirmation:

Mrs. Lena Adelaide Moys, of Boulder, Colorado.

Mrs. Anne B. Wright Robertson, of Marianna, Arkansas.

Mrs. Anna Fowler Day, of Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Mrs. Marie Bynum Smith, of Amarillo, Texas.

Miss Mary Noailles Murfree, of Murfreesboro, Tennessee.

The Board is also requested to authorize the following Chapters:

At Jennings, Louisiana.

At Houston, Texas.

At St. Petersburg, Florida.

Respectfully submitted,

MIRANDA BARNY TULLOCH.

The report was accepted without motion.

The Assistant Historian General, seconded by the State Regents of Illinois and Michigan, offered the following motion:

"Whereas, the Continental Congress passed a resolution that no minutes can be published without the signature of the President General, therefore, be it resolved, that this National Board, acting under this resolution of the Continental Congress, does hereby instruct the Recording Secretary General to place in the hands of the President General the minutes as prepared to be submitted to the Board for approval and publication at least ten days before the respective Board meetings."

Motion carried.

The State Regent of Illinois read the following list of names for the Executive Committee:

Mrs. Swormstedt,

Mrs. Hoover,

Mrs. Bowron,

Mrs. Morgan Smith,

Mrs. Gregory,

Miss Mecum,

Mrs. La Verne Noyes,

Mrs. Shackelford,

Miss Wilcox.

The Board endorsed by vote the names of the Executive Committee as read.

The following motion was offered which was seconded by the Vice-President General from Nebraska and carried:

"That the Minnesota State Daughters of the American Revolution have permission to incorporate according to the State laws for the privilege of legally acquiring title to Sibley Mansion, Mendota, Minnesota, or other real estate."

The Recording Secretary General asked the pleasure of the Board as

to hearing the minutes of the Board meeting of April 16, and it was decided to defer consideration of them to the June Board meeting.

On motion of the Corresponding Secretary General, seconded by the State Regents of Virginia and Massachusetts, and the Vice-President General of Tennessee, it was ordered:

"That Police Officer Creagh be paid the customary \$10 and that the regular clerks and other employes of the building who have given extra time be compensated therefor, as is usual under the direction of the Supervision and House Committees."

The Vice-President General of the District moved: *That the President General appoint a Committee next year of middle-aged ladies, to be stationed through the house, to limit the conversation, look after the pages, and support our President General in every possible way.*

(Motion seconded.)

Discussion followed.

On motion of the Corresponding Secretary General, seconded by the Librarian General and the State Regent of Massachusetts, it was advised that this whole matter be referred to the House Committee next year.

The State Regent of Virginia brought the question to the Board, from one of the Chapters in Virginia, asking if the chapter would be permitted to put the Insignia on a medal to be presented in their high school.

The President General replied in the affirmative.

The Vice-President General of Georgia suggested, for the benefit of delegates, that the time of buying tickets be set a little nearer to the time of attending the Congress.

This question was referred to the Railroad Committee.

On motion of the Vice-President General from Missouri, seconded by the State Regent of Indiana, it was ordered:

"That the minutes of the Memorial Continental Hall Committee meetings of the past administration be bound in book form."

The Assistant Historian General asked that the Recording Secretary General note upon the minutes to-day that the motion offered by her and passed at the Board meeting February 2d, only referred to the minutes of October 18, 1890.

The Vice-President General from Tennessee moved this request of our Assistant Historian General be granted.

Motion seconded and carried.

The Vice-President General from Nebraska moved that at the Congress State Regents' reports be made a special order at each session.

The State Regent of Arkansas seconded the motion.

No action on above motion.

The State Regent of Minnesota suggested that next year's Program Committee place first on the program the State Regents who this year did not have an opportunity to give their report.

No action.

The State Regent of Indiana moved that five minutes, instead of three, be given for State Regents' reports.

Motion seconded by the Librarian General.

No action.

The State Regent of Arkansas moved: *To eliminate the State songs.*

Motion seconded.

The State Regent of Arkansas amended her motion by substituting that where there is a State song, the song must come out of the time of the report of that State.

The Corresponding Secretary General called for the order of the day.

The State Regent of Arkansas moved: *That we suggest to Congress to eliminate the State songs.*

On motion of the State Regent of Massachusetts, seconded by the State Regent of Indiana, it was carried:

"That the motion to eliminate State songs be amended by leaving it entirely in the hands of the Program Committee."

The President General put the question on accepting the amendment, which was adopted; then the question on the motion as amended, which was also adopted.

The Treasurer General presented the report of 22 deceased, 8 resigned, and 4 reinstated, and on motion of the Corresponding Secretary General, seconded, the Treasurer General's recommendations in these matters were accepted.

The Board arose in token of honor and respect for the deceased members.

On request of the Vice-President General from Nebraska, the name of Mrs. Angie F. Newman, recently deceased, was included in the list of deceased.

On request of the Vice-President General from Illinois, the name of Mrs. Mary Chew Hopkins, of Chicago Chapter, who died Wednesday, April 20, 1910, was also included.

Following the reading of her report, the Treasurer General left the room, and on motion of the Vice-President General from Illinois, a rising vote of sympathy with the Treasurer General in the illness of her twin sister (seconded by the Vice-President General of Georgia and the State Regent of Virginia), was unanimously carried.

The Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, as Chairman of the Credential Committee, reported the enormous amount of work entailed upon all the clerks in preparation for the Congress, and on motion of the Vice-President General from California, seconded by the Vice-President General from Mississippi, a vote of thanks and appreciation of those services was extended.

The Corresponding Secretary General read an obituary notice from the State Regent and the State Secretary of Connecticut, announcing the death of Miss Mary Elizabeth Harwood, State Vice-Regent of Connecticut, with memorial resolutions offered in meeting of Connecticut Regents and Delegates, March 30, 1910, and on motion of the Vice-

President General from Tennessee, the Board arose, as showing respect for the death of the State Vice-Regent.

The Corresponding Secretary General read an application for pension for "Real Daughter," from Mrs. Elizabeth E. Reese, Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, and on motion of the Corresponding Secretary General, seconded by the Vice-President General from Mississippi, the motion was carried to grant this pension.

The President General announced the following names of Chairmen of Committees:

Chairman of Finance Committee, Mrs. Swormstedt.

Chairman of Auditing Committee, Mrs. Jamison.

Chairman of Printing Committee, Mrs. Barnes.

Chairman of Revolutionary Relics Committee, Miss Benning.

The State Regent of Arkansas moved: *That just as soon as the papers arrive for the "Real Daughter" from Camden, Arkansas, a pension be granted her.*

The Corresponding Secretary General moved: *That the Treasurer General be instructed to pay that pension as soon as the papers come.*

Motion seconded and carried.

On motion, carried, the Board adjourned at 12.15 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MARY R. WILCOX,

Recording Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.

Approved, June 1, 1910.

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